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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

If Vance were living would Simmons have been confirmed as Democratic State chairman?

We understand that Col. R. B. Glenn forgot to produce that free silver letter from Cleveland last week.

The town of Wilson has a Populist system of water-works. The more of Populist principles that Wilson, and every other towns adopts, the better it will be for the town and its people.

The Wilmington Messenger admits that the Democratic machine has been guilty of stealing votes and prostituting the ballot box, but says that it thinks that probably "too much credit has been given to cheating" in estimating the Democratic vote.

The much advertised grand Democratic rallies are proving to be grand Democratic water-hauls. The people have no confidence in the Ransom machine and the McKinley Democrats who controlled the Democratic State convention

In the campaign of 1892, Mr. C. B. Aycock promised the people that if the Democratic party got complete charge of the government and did not restore free silver that he would leave the party and join the Populist party. The people know how he has failed in this promise. We suppose he is out on this campaign making similar promises.

The speakers representing the Cleveland and Ransom machine are again finding that the people will not come out to hear them speak. In order to get somebody to talk to they hunt times and places where other attractions have drawn a crowd together. They are careful to go to towns during courtweek, or where a tobacco sale is advertised; and when they cannot do better they find where a patent medicine man has drawn a crowd. This is the way the speakers at some of the much advertised Democratic rallies last week managed to get a few people to hear them.

The Charlotte Observer takes every opportunity, indeed, often goes out of its way, to express its approval of and admiration for the few bolters from the Peoples Party. It has a special admiration for the few bolters who went over to the side of the railroads in the last legislature, and the few fellows who bolted the National Committee meeting at Omaha that called a rump National Convention at Cincinnati September 5th. This is perfectly natural because the Charlotte Observer itself bolted Bryan in the last campaign. It did not, however, bolt openly, like the Populist bolters, but it tried in a sneaking and underhand way to defeat Bryan while pretending to be supporting him. The Charlotte Observer's political partner in this dirty work was one G. Ed Kestler, another bolter and one of the sorriest of the tribe.

The Monroe Journal reports that there are three Populists in Union county who say that they are going into the Democratic primaries this year. This may be so, or it may not be so; but if they believe in the principles of the Peoples Party and should go into the Democratic primaries they would no doubt soon have their eyes opened and see their mistake, as was the case with several Populists in Edgecombe county. In the county of Edgecombe at the recent Democratic primaries there were three or four Populists who went into the primaries, and in order to advertise the fact, some or all of them were made delegates to the Democratic county convention. When they got to the convention and saw the goldbugs, Clevelandites, railroad attorneys and McKinley Democrats, in fact, the old Ransom machine, in full force and running the party machinery, they were disgusted and openly announced that they had made a mistake, and would at once return home to the Populist Party where they belonged.

RAILROAD COMMISSION WINS.

JUDGE CARLAND DISSOLVES INJUNCTION SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Full Text of the Decision Handed Down by the Court—Declares That the Acts of the Commission Were Constitutional.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota have won a signal victory for the people of South Dakota. Judge Carland has handed down his decision in the Milwaukee test maximum rate case, dissolving the injunction issued against the Commission restraining them from putting into operation a schedule of freight and passenger rates prepared by them in August, 1897.

The decision of Judge Carland is exhaustive and upholds the Commission and the law of the State, giving it the power to establish and put into operation a reasonable schedule of rates.

Below will be found a letter from a prominent Populist in South Dakota with reference to the decision, together with a full text of the decision:

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 10, '98.
Editor of CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I send you to day a marked copy of the Sioux Falls Weekly Press, containing the full text of the decision handed down by Federal Judge Carland in the Milwaukee test maximum rate case, a case which has been bitterly contested in the courts in this State for more than a year. It is certainly a great victory for the people.

One of the attorneys for the railroad Commission, Hon. W. O. Temple, is a native of your State, was born and raised there, and comes from a splendid family. He is a young man, and left North Carolina but eight years ago and has since been climbing rapidly to the top. He was chairman of the Democratic convention which was held at Aberdeen, June 23, in which a complete co-operation between the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans was formed. His speech before the convention, which I enclose you, was a fine effort, and clearly shows that the difference between the three reform parties in this State exists more in name than in principles.

The thought suggested itself to me that Judge Carland's decision in the rate case would be of interest to you, as I notice by THE CAUCASIAN that North Carolina is having a similar "tussle" with the railroads. Also, that you would be pleased to learn of the prominence of a native of your State in South Dakota, and the esteem in which he is held here. Mr. Temple lives at Deadwood.

Trusting that what I have written will be of interest to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,
FRED. O. LA FOLLETTE,

Judge Carland's decision is as follows:

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of South Dakota.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Complainant, vs. William H. Thompkins, W. T. La Follette and Alexander Kirkpatrick, constituting the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota, et al, defendants

George. R Peck and A. B. Kittredge, solicitors for complainant.

T. H. Null and W. O. Temple, solicitors for defendants.

Carland, District Judge.

The above entitled action has been submitted upon pleadings and proofs. The object of the action is to perpetually restrain the defendants, as Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota, from putting in force a certain schedule of rates and fares made by them on the 26th day of August, 1897, prescribing the rates and fares to be charged by common carriers within the State of South Dakota, for the carriage of passengers and freight. At the time of the filing of the bill, a temporary injunction was issued, and the defendants have, in the meantime, been restrained from putting into effect the schedule referred to.

Voluminous Testimony.

The testimony that has been reported by the examiner is quite voluminous, consisting of about one thousand pages of printed matter, but the testimony which must really decide this case is not of great length.

In the first place, it is proper to state briefly the principles of law which have been established by the Supreme Court of the United States for the guidance of this court in deciding actions of this character. In Smith vs. Ames, 169 U. S., page 526, the Supreme Court declares the following principles of law to be settled:

Supreme Court Law.

1. "A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due proceedings of law, nor to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

2. "A State enactment or regulations made under the authority of a State enactment, establishing rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad that will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all circumstances just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the Fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

3. "While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily for its determination, the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the constitution secures, and therefore without due process of law, cannot be so conclusively determined by the legislature of the State or by regulations adopted under its authority, that the matter may not become the subject of judicial inquiry."

In approaching the consideration of this case guided by the above principles of law, the court fully appreciates the difficulty and embarrassment which surrounds the decision of a question where it is sought to have the court declare the legislative action of the State unconstitutional, and where the decision of the facts involved requires the exercises of knowledge with which courts of justice are presumed to have but little acquaintance.

Commission May Establish Rates.

It is now settled law that a State by a legislative enactment may directly itself, or through a board of commissioners, establish rates and fares for the carriage of freight and passengers between points within its limits. This being an exercise of lawful legislative authority on the part of the State, all acts in pursuance thereof, either by the State directly, or by its commissioners, must be presumed, until the contrary clearly appears, to be within the legislative authority and valid.

It necessarily follows, also, that when a Board of Railroad Commissioners, authorized by a law of the State to fix rates and fares for the carriage of freight and passengers within its limits, fixes those rates, that those rates and fares are prima facie reasonable and just. And it is also provided by the act of the legislature, under which the defendants are claiming to act, that the rates and fares established by them, or any schedule of such rates and fares, shall be prima facie evidence that the rates are reasonable and just in any controversy where they shall come in question.

It thus appears that the burden of proof is upon the complainant to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the rates and fares which the defendants are seeking to put in force will, if lawfully made and promulgated, result in the taking of complainant's property without due process of law, and will deprive the complainant of the equal protection of the law. In other words, the complainant must show to the court that the acts of the defendant commissioners are unconstitutional as being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Is the Law Unconstitutional?

While it is true that the legislature of a State may, under its power to regulate rates and fares for the carriage of freight and passengers within its limits, deprive the complainant, or any other person or corporation, of its property without due process of law, or deprive it or any other person of the equal protection of the laws, it is also equally true that this court has no power or authority, given by statute or common law, to fix rates and fares for the carriage of freight and passengers upon the complainant's lines, or to revise in any manner rates established by the defendants as Railroad Commissioner. The court only has the power and jurisdiction to declare acts of the legislature or of the Board of Railroad Commissioners performed in pursuance thereof, unconstitutional if clearly in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. No court will declare an act of a legislature unconstitutional without it is shown to be so beyond a reasonable doubt.

This, then, gives the status of the complainant in this action before this court. This court must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the schedule or rates proposed to be promulgated and put in force by the Railroad Commissioners, the defendants in this action, will, if so put in force, deprive the complainant of its property without the process of law or deprive it of the equal protection of the law.

We now come to consider the evidence which has been reported in this action which it is asked that this court issue a permanent injunction against the defendants as Railroad Commissioners enjoining them from putting into force the rates and fares complained of.

The first contention of the complainant is that the record shows that during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, the complainant, under the rates and fares which are now in force upon its system for the carriage of freight and passengers, was not able to earn sufficient money to pay its operating expenses in the State of South Dakota, its taxes in the State of South Dakota, and the interest due upon the bonded debt upon that portion of its lines located within the State of South Dakota, and that there was a deficiency between the earnings in the State of South Dakota, from all sources, during the said years, and the operating expenses, taxes and interest of said years of $2,729,858.81, being $507,080 52 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894; $841,500.89 for the year ending June 30, 1895; $773,343.41 for the year ending June 30, 1896; and $607,933 99 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Violation of Common Sense.

If it is the law that the power of the State to regulate fares and rates for the carriage of passenger and freight within its jurisdiction, does not rise or become operative until some railroad corporation has paid all the debts it may have seen fit to contract, or paid all the expenses which it is pleased to charge to the account of operating expenses, then the power in the State to regulate rates and fares is worthless and of no avail to prevent the exaction of exorbitant charges from the public for the services rendered. This can not be the law. No court has yet held it to be the law and it is not believed any court will ever be found which will hold it to be the law. Such a proposition violates the rules of common sense and is maintained with a seeming forgetfulness that the power of the State to regulate the rates and fares for the carriage of freight and passengers cannot be contracted away and rendered nugatory by contracts between third parties to which the State has never consented to become a party.

Law on Compensation.

The case of Smyth vs Ames, supra, did not decide as to just how much a railroad corporation, or any other person or corporation could earn before the State would have a right to reduce the rates and fares for the carriage of passengers and freight within its limits. It did say that just how such compensation may be ascertained and what the necessary elements are in such an inquiry, would always be an embarrrssing question. And in the case of Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Co. vs. Sanford, 164, U. S., 578, the supreme court said: "Each case must depend upon its special facts; and when a court, without assuming itself to prescribe rates, is required to determine whether the rates prescribed by the legislature for a corporation controlling a public highway are, as an entirety, so unjust as to destory the value of its property for all the purposes for which it was acquired, its duty is to take into consideration the interests both of the public and of the owner of the property, together with all other circumstnnces that are fairly to be considered in the determining whether the legislature has under the guise of regulating rates exceeded its constitutional authority, and practically deprived the owner of property without due process of law. The utmost that any corporation operating a public highway can rightfully demand at the hands of the legislature, when exerting its general powers, is that it receive what, under all the circumstances, is such compensation for the use of its property as will be just, both to it and to the public."

In regard to whether the contention of the complainant that it has a right to earn enough to pay all of its fixed charges, operating expenses and taxes before the right of the State to interfere becomes operative, the Supreme Court in the case of Smyth vs. Ames. 196 U. S. 543, says:

Cannot Ignore the Public.

"In the discussion of the question the plaintiff contended that a railroad company is entitled to exact such charges for transportation as will enable it, at all times, not only to pay operating expenses, but also to meet the interest regularly accruing upon all its outstanding obligations, and justify a dividend upon all its stock; and that to prohibit it from maintaining rates or charges for transportation adequate to all those ends will deprive it of its property without due process of law and deny to it the equal protection of the laws. This contention was the subject of elaborate discussion; and, as it bears upon each case in its important aspects, it should not be passed without examination.

"In our opinion the broad proposition advanced by counsel involves some misconceptions of the relations between the public and a railroad corporation. It is understood in that it practically excludes from consideration the fair value of the property used, omits altogether any consideration of the right of the public to be exempt from unreasonable exactions, and makes the interests of the corporation maintaining a public highway the sole test in determining whether the rates established by or for it are such as may be rightfully prescribed as between it and the public. A railroad is a public highway and none the less so because constructed and maintained through the agency of a corporation deriving its existence and powers from the State. Such a corporation was created for public purposes. It performs a function of the State. Its authority to exercise the right of eminent domain and to charge tolls was given primarily for the benefit of the public. It is under governmental control, though such control may be exercised with due regard to the constitutional guarantees for the protection of its property. Olcitt v. The Supervisors, 16 Wall, 678-694: Sinking Fund cases, 99 U. S. 700-719; Cherokee Nation v. Southern Kansas Railway, 135 U. S. 641-657. It cannot, therefore, be admitted that a railroad corporation maintaining a highway under the authority of the State may fix its rates with a view solely to its own interests, and ignore the rights of the public. But the rights of the public would be ignored if rates for the transportation of persons or property on a railroad are exacted without reference to the fair value of the property used for the public or the fair value of the services rendered, but in order simply that the corporations may meet operating expenses, pay the interest on its obligations, and declare a dividend to stockholders.

Watered Stock Not Assets.

"If a railroad corporation has bonded its property for an amount that exceeds its fair value, or if its capitalization is largely fictitious, it may not impose upon the public the burden of such increased rates as may be required for the purpose of realizing profits upon such excessive valuation of fictitious capitalization; and the apparent value of the property and franchises used by the corporation, as represented by its stocks, bonds and obligations, is not alone to be considered when determining the rates that may be reasonably charged. What was said in Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Co. vs. Sanford, 164 U. S. 578, 596-7, is pertinent to the question under consideration. It was there observed: 'It cannot be said that a corporation is entitled, as of right, and without reference to the interest of the public, to realize a given per cent. upon its capital stock. When the question arises whether the legislature has exceeded its constitutional power in prescribing rates to be charged by a corporation controlling a public highway, stockholders are not the only persons whose rights or interests are to be considered. The rights of the public are not to be ignored. It is alleged here that the rates prescribed are unreasonable and unjust to the company and its stockholders. But that involves an inquiry as to what is reasonable and just for the public. * * * * The public cannot properly be subjected to unreasonable rates in order simply that stockholders may earn dividends. The legislature has the authority, in every case where its power has not been restrained by contract, to proceed upon the ground that the public may not rightfully be required to submit to unreasonable exactions for the use of a public highway established and maintained under legislative authority. If a corporation cannot maintain such a highway,

(Continued on 2d page)

A FIZZLE IN ROBESON COUNTY

EVEN THE CORRESPONDENTS OF DEMOCRATIC PAPERS GOT MIXED AS TO THE NUMBER PRESENT

At the Great and Successful (?) Rally of Democracy in Robeson County—Instead of Populists Embracing Democracy the Hearers of Their Own Party Are Disgusted and Discouraged.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Aug. 5.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN: The Democrats held a picnic, and what they term a grand rally, at Regan Springs, in Howellsville township, this county, last Saturday. I notice the Democratic papers give a glowing account of the occasion. They not only distort facts, but make absolute false statements concerning the affair, statements upon which they themselves widely differ. One paper has placed the crowd to number 500 persons, another puts it 1,000, and still another puts it 1,500. They also state that leading farmers, representative Populist men of standing, who heretofore have been allied with the Peoples Party, openly repudiated their past course and declared themselves for Democracy in the coming election, and would forever hereafter stand by the Democratic party. Now, Mr. Editor, this writer was present upon the grounds; he is a native of Robeson county; he saw the crowd present on that occasion and knew the people, and knows what he is talking about. The speaking had been advertised for several days, posters had been placed in all parts of the county; it was known that Bellamy, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and ex-Governor Jarvis would be there and address the people. The people of Bladen and of Columbus had been invited to attend, and the Democratic leaders of this county anticipated and expected a tremendously large crowd would be present. So the Democratic office hunters from various parts of the county hastened to the place appointed for speaking early in the day. The people from town turned out, as they usually do, on such occasions, by the wagon load to be present and participate and cheer the speakers, and to discourage, deter, and scoop in, if possible, weak-kneed Populists. By 11 o'clock the crowds had collected in a large oak grove, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. We could see disappointment pictured upon the face of almost every anxious Democrat we met. The small crowd of country citizens present from that section demonstrated that the meeting was a failure. It was seen that there were not exceeding three hundred people present, all told, including women and children, town people and visitors from a distance. Among this number were about twenty Populists only.

Their failure to secure a large crowd was, perhaps, due to two causes: First, that section of the county in which the speaking was had is composed largely of good, substantial farmers, who, with their families, do their own work, their own thinking, are free from debt, belong to no merchant, and vote the Peoples Party ticket. Second, it was well known by these honest, hard-working people that the meeting was a one-sided, partisan concern, and none but Democratic speakers would be heard, consequently they chose to stay home, eat their own provisions, and worship under their own vine and fig tree, where none dare to molest nor make afraid.

There were, however, two persons there whom the Democrats petted. One was a sanctified man by the name of Joe Wilson; he was wearing a badge the Democrats had prepared for the occasion. He plows an ox and makes a little corn and cotton. He was introduced upon the stand and stated frankly that he had not cast a vote for anybody or any party in twelve years—not since the Farmers' Alliance way back in 1886, undertook to control public affairs in the county, but if he lived he should go to the polls this time and vote the Democratic ticket. At the conclusion of this statement he received loud applause from the town people present.

The next person referred to was one Duncan Musselwhite, he, too, was wearing a blue ribbon pinned to his coat collar, and is a man of but little intelligence far below the average. Duncan said he was a poor man, and it had been hard times at his house. The Peoples Party came along and declared in favor of free silver, and that he voted the ticket last election, thinking that he would get a bag full, but he was mistaken, he failed to get it, and now he is a "Dimicrat agin," he felt ashamed to say it, but he couldn't help it. He also received great applause from the town people and their followers. These are the only Democratic converts heard of in this county.

Mr. Bellamy spoke for an hour. He dwelt extensively upon the records of the Republican party of 1868 and 1869, then abused the negroes and closed by appealing to the few Populists present to quit the Peoples Party and come back and join the Democratic party in its efforts to secure and perpetuate good white man's government in North Carolina. He called Grover Cleveland a mugwump, and said the Populist did right when they left the old party; but now the party had repudiated this mugwump, and the Populists ought to come back. His speech had but little effect with the Populists present, and excited no perceptible applause from his own crowd.

Ex-Senator Jarvis spoke an hour also. He seemed to be very much disappointed, the crowd was so small, and showed no signs of enthusiasm. His speech was stale and almost a repetition, or of the same character of the one to which we had just listened, except that he dwelt extensively upon his grounds of suspicion that something was not going on to suit the Democrats at the penitentiary. His suspicions was based upon the fact that Supt. Mewborne had refused to comply with certain requests made upon by Chairman Simmons. He produced no facts nor figures to show that the institution was not being run economically and honestly. He, too, wound up by begging the Populists to come back to the (old rotten egg) Democratic party.

After the speaking was over we worked through the crowd, and a dozen or more Populist gathered around us, took us by the hand and remarked, if that is the best arguments they have to offer us, we prefer to remain in the Peoples Party. It is the same old speeches we have heard over and over again for years. The negro racket wont win Populists in this section, our people will not be fooled back into the Democratic party by an issue so stale as that. The Dems themselves seemed to be badly disappointed with the speeches.

The action of the machine Democrats of the county to arouse our enthusiasms in their own party has fell flat and the leaders are discouraged. If the meetings elsewhere in the State has been as badly misrepresented by the daily papers as this one in Robeson, it will not be long before the present set of railroad attorneys who are now out canvassing will find their hiding places.

The Populists of Robeson county are a unite, there never has been nor will here be any disintegration, our people will stand shoulder to shoulder and fight our battles as heretofore. To publish that any number of Populists in Robeson are returning to the Democratic party is slanderous and false.

Yours truly,
S. A. E.

CAPT. JAS. B. LLOYD NOMINATED

For Congress by the Populists of the Second District.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 3, '98.

The Peoples Party Congressional convention of the second district met here July 29th, and notwithstanding the fact that the farmers in this section are busy with tobacco and other crops there was a very good attendance.

In the absence of Rev. J. T. B. Hoover, district chairman, the convention was called to order by Mr. R. B. Kinsey, of LaGrange, who was afterwards made permanent chairman of the convention; Dr. J. E. Person, of Wayne, was made Secretary.

The convention, after perfecting its organization, proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Dr. H. F. Freeman, of Wilson, in happy, well chosen remarks, presented Capt. James B. Lloyd of Edgecombe. Hon. W. E. Fountain, of Edgecombe, in an appropriate speech seconded the nomination of Capt. James B. Lloyd who was then nominated by acclamation.

In response to calls Capt. Lloyd arose and thanked the convention heartily for the distinguished honor it had bestowed upon him. He then discussed briefly some of the issues, and called attention to the fact that the Populists throughout the West, and in North Carolina were supporting the great reform leader, W. J. Bryan, and at their convention in this State agreed, by an overwhelming majority, to make a proposition to the Democrats to unite all of the silver forces. He said that the Populist party did its full duty in endeavoring to secure co-operation, which proposition was received with sneers and jeers by the Democratic convention and rejected; and that the responsibility for such failure to co-operate was due to the Democrats.

Mr. Bryan, he said, was in favor of uniting the silver forces, and so were Chairman J. K. Jones, of the National Democratic Committee, and Chairman Butler, of the National Peoples Party Committee. But the convention was not controlled by the true and loyal friends of Bryan, who wanted him elected in 1900. Without Populist co-operation Mr. Bryan nor no other candidate could carry twenty of the Western States, but the North Carolina Democracy blindly ignored this fact and sought to destroy and crush out absolutely the Peoples Party here. How could Bryan win without Populist support?

The Populist party, he said, would stand loyally by Bryan, and in 1900 if he were not elected the responsibility for this defeat would rest with the Democrats.

Capt. Lloyd said he regretted that the silver forces did not unite in this State; but the Populist party had done its full duty.

Hon. W. E. Fountain was elected District Chairman, and Mr. R. B. Kinsey member of the State Committee.

A DELEGATE.

Rutherford County Populist Convention.

LOGAN'S STORE, N. C., Aug. 4, 1898.

The Populists of Rutherford county are hereby notified that their regular county nominating convention will meet at the courthouse in Rutherfordton at 11 o'clock a m., August 20th, 1898. The chairmen of the various voting precincts will hold their township primaries on Saturday, Aug. 13th, 1898, and select their best and wisest men as delegates.

L. PURGASON,
Chairman P. P. Ex. Com.

Hurricane Swept Over Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 4.—A hurricane of unusual severity swept the gulf coast of Florida yesterday. At Apalachicola the velocity of the wind reached as high as eighty miles. Four tugs and many small craft were sunk. Houses were unroofed, and almost every tree in the town leveled. At Chipley a negro church and several other buildings were blown down and thousands of acres of turpentine forest leveled. At Tallahassee, St. Teresa, Marinna and Caryville considerable damage was done to houses, fences, and trees, as well as to corn and cotton. A deluge of rain fell.

Three new yearly subscriptions, and one renewal or four new yearly subscriptions sent at one time, $3.50, we will send the "Handy War Book" FREE.

STATE NEWS.

The tobacco market opened last Thursday at Scotland Neck with great success. 16,000 pounds being sold and the prices are reported good.

The Board of Commissioners of Tyrell county, at their August meeting, granted a license to retail spiritous liquors, the first licensed so granted, in about twelve years.

The Senatorial Democratic convention of the Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga districts, have nominated W. C. Fields, Esq., for the State Senate. He has served twice in that body.

Cleveland county farmers have produced more wheat this year than ever before so says the Cleveland Star. One farmer made sixty-eight bushels on less than two acres.

Hickory timber is scarce on this market. The spoke and handle men have been shut down some time on accovnt of it. There is plenty of it in the country. A good market can no doubt be found here for it.—Greensboro Record.

Last week the tobacco market opened in Kinston, the three warehouses selling 90,000 pounds of tobacco at good prices. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 pounds of the weed will be sold this year in Kinston.

The Murphy Scout notes with pleasure the building of new roads in Cherokee county. Good and convenient roads are great town builders, and they add much to the charm of life in the country by bringing communities in closer touch.

Governor Russell has been interviewed as to the war. He says that the United States ought by all means to hold Cuba and Porto Rico, but not the Philipines, except until Spain pays an indemnity. Then unless the indemnity is paid to sell the Philippines to the highest bidder among the nations of the world for that surety Spain should be made to pay for this war.—Gazette Raleigh correspondence.

A Generous Deed.

Mr. W. T. Dortch, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home of this city, yesterday received a check for $500 from a prominent citizen of our State, resident in another town, to be applied to the general fund of the institution.—Goldsboro Argus.

Pearson Re-nominated.

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 3.—The ninth district Republican convention here today re-nominated Richmond Pearson by acclamation. The resolutions adopted endorsed the administration, Pritchard and Pearson, and insist that the civil service be changed so as to "conform to the laws of common sense and common justice.

Flood at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 15.—The dam on Spring Creek, which empties into the French Broad at the Mountain Park hotel, burst yesterday, doing considerable damage to the lower floor of the Stone house and to F. C. Ebbs' store. It was reported to be a disastrous flood. A new carriage, the property of Harry Rumbough was washed away.—Asheville Gazette.

Mocksville Charlotte.

MOCKSVILLE, Aug. 6.—Mocksville is now connected with Charlotte by rail. The track was completed from Mooresville and connected with the line from this place to Winston yesterday. The citizens of the town treated the hands on the road to a watermelon feast, and "Sambo" was happy. The opening of this road gives Charlotte business houses a new territory in which to push their business.—Charlotte Observer.

Dismal Swamp Canal.

Messrs. G. B. Overton and William Pritchard, of South Mills, called on Tuesday. They report the work on the canal progressing earnestly and actively and say the impression is that the canal will be complete and opened to navigation in ten months from this time, and that a line of steamers will be on the line to Norfolk sooner. The cost of the work up to this time has been about $300,000.—Elizabeth City Economist.]

WAR NOTES.

The initial steps in the disintegration of the auxiliary navy began last week, when the arrangement was made for the disposition of the four American liners now used as cruisers.

The fighting strength of the American army now in Porto Rico numbers 9,500, equal to the force of Spanish regular troops.

Among the regiments assigned to duty in Porto Rico is the First North Carolina, under Gen. Wade, Division Commander.

Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Porto Rico, has been court martialed and shot for surrendering without resisting the American army.

The entire army now in Cuba under General Shafter are now being transported back to the United States in compliance with an order from the War Department.

Two companies of the Second North Carolina regiment, recently ordered to Fort McPherson, have been relieved from duty at that place and ordered to go to St. Simon's Island. The reason given for the transfer is said to be that these companies are not sufficiently drilled and disciplined for guard duty at so important a post.

The Potomac has recovered $10,000 from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was driven ashore at the time Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago.

The Red Cross Society has shipped fifty tons of clothing and provisions for the Cubans and other sufferers at Santiago.

Nebraska State Co-operation Ticket.

The following are the nominees of the three parties in Nebraska.

W. A. Poynter, Populist, Governor; E. A. Gilbert, Silver Republican, Lieutenant Governor; John F. Cornell, Populist, Auditor; W. F. Porter, Populist, Secretary of State; C. J. Smithe, Democrat, Attorney General; Jacob Wolfe, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings; W. R. Jackson, Populist, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

HOW A CROWD WAS SECURED

BY DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS AT A "GRAND RALLY"—THEY CLAIM EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

A Patent Medicine Man's Audience and a Horse Trader's Crowd Captured to Swell the Small Attendance at the Democratic Rally.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 6, 1898.

The Democrats had speaking here on Tuesday, and the special dispatch in the News and Observer states that it was the largest and most enthusiastic rally, "with one exception, according to an old citizen of Duplin, that has ever been held in Duplin county."

My purpose in writing this communication is to give the precise facts to that rally.

Court was adjourned for the occasion and with a great "hurrah" it was announced that the speaking would begin promptly at 12:30 at the spring, a little distance from the court house.

Everybody was invited to attend, and according to actual count only 87 people gathered there to hear ex Judge W. R. Allen and Capt Chas. R. Thomas, Democratic nominee for Congress in the third district.

Considerable effort was made to increase the crowd, and finally, after appealing almost in vain for an audience, one other person came, thereby increasing the number to 88.

A patent medicine man and some horse traders had a crowd some distance away, and the "unterrified Democracy," seeing that their efforts to secure an audience unavailing, ABANDONED their stand at the spring and repaired to that place to speak to the crowd gathered around the medicine vender.

Then the speaking began, and this is the way they got the crowd, for which profound thanks are due the medicine dealer.

POPULIST.

HONEYED WORDS WON'T WORK.

The Democratic Papers That Have Tried to Drive Populists Back Into the Democratic Party Now Are Coaxing Them With Soft Words.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN: After heaping vile abuse upon the Populists ever since the party was organized, some of the Democratic papers in this State have recently adopted a different method; they now admit that the Populist party is strengthened whenever they denounce it or malign and villify its leaders. These papers now say that abuse will no longer avail, and frankly concede that the Populists have a right to their views and convictions on public questions, but the press must be mild and reasonable in dealing with them.

This is a nice little ruse that they have resorted to, but it will have no weight with any thoughtful independent man who has any convictions.

The mild tone of some of these papers now is for the purpose of deceiving honest men in order to get them to support the same miserable monopoly-goldbug machine that controlled the Democratic party in this State during and ever since Cleveland's administration.

They will not deceive any Populists by using their soft, tender, honeyed and seductive phrases.

X-RAYS.

THE NORTH STATE FAIR.

Colonel J. S. Cunningham Expresses His Views on the Coming Fair in That State.

Danville Register.]

Colonel John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, was in the city yesterday. He was much interested in the next North Carolina State Fair, and, in speaking of it to a Register reporter, he said:

"The next fair will be held in Raleigh. The people are taking much interest in the matter from all sections of the State. The fair will come off on October 24th, and as the crops are about gathered at that time the farmers will doubtless go in large numbers.

"The races, too," he said, "always attract large crowds, besides the many other features connected with the fair that all of the people take an interest in. The manufacturers of cotton, tobacco, buggies and wagons will doubtless send in especially large exhibits from various States.

"The fact that no fairs will be held in the vicinity of Danville," Colonel Cunningham said, "will, I hope, cause a large number of Danville people to enjoy the North Carolina fair in full unity with their brothers across the line."

As to the exhibits, he was certain that the races and the usual other attractions would be equal to any ever given.

TAX ON POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

It Is Paid by the Buyer and no Revenue Stamp is Required.

Washington Post.]

The revenue act which took effect July 1, prescribed a government tax of 2 cents on each United States postal money order. Instructions were issued in advance to all money-order postoffices that this tax was to be collected not by affixing stamps to the orders, but by charging 2 cents to the buyers of money orders in addition to the regular fee. This 2 cents is not to be accounted for separately by postmasters to the Auditor for the Post-office Deparement, and the gross amount of the collections, estimated at half a million dollars per annum, will be transferred from the postal revenue to the internal revenue fund quarterly by the Auditor.

In spite of the plain instructions sent out, money orders are now coming in to the Auditor's Office with revenue stamps affixed. Some of them have evidently been affixed and cancelled by postmasters, others by purchasers of money orders. Still others, and most numerously, by payees when they receipt for the money. All this double payment of tax, for the selling postmaster will in every case be required to account for 2 cents on each order sold. No revenue stamps are in any case to be attached to United States postal money orders.

Baptist Sunday School Chautauqua, Shelby, N. C., August 23d, 1898.

On account of this occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to Shelby, N. C., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 22d to 24th (and from points within a radius of 100 miles of Shelby), August 27th and 28th, good to return until September 5th.

For rates and schedule see streamers or call on ticket agents.

T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

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THREE MONTHS 35

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☞ We earnestly ask each Subscriber to look at the label on his paper, and if the date is behind the date of this issue,

11th AUGUST 1898.

to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once.

PEACE WILL REIGN.

It is about assured that Spain has accepted the terms of peace offered by the United States, and within a day or two both nations will have signed the protocol. French Ambassador Cambon has provisionally agreed to the terms and has cabled Madrid for permission to attach his signature. Consent is regarded as certain.

The protocol provides for the meeting of the commissioners and arrange a basis for an armistice during the negotiations.

Ambassador Cambon's signature, as Spains representative, will make the protocol effective and put an end to hostilities, which may now, for the first time, be said to really be in sight.

War Progress.

Tuesday the authorities at Washington received a cablegram from General Merritt, Commanding General of the Philippine army, informing the government that on Sunday night July 31, the Spaniards attacked American outposts near Manila. While the Americans were taken by surprise, still the Americans after two hours of hard fighting, succeeded to repulse the Spaniards, killing over 200 and several hundred wounded, while the American troops suffered only the loss of nine men and thirty-eight wounded.

The Monitor Monterey which was sent to augment Admiral Dewey's fleet arrived safely and was a welcome addition.

General Miles' army in Porto Rico is meeting with little or no opposition; in fact, his invasion of that island has been a grand, triumphant entry. In many places the natives hail the Americans as their deliverers from Spanish bondage. However, at Guayama the Americans had a brush with the Spanish soldiers, but after a half hour's hot fire from Uncle Sam's soldiers the Spaniards fled in all directions, leaving the Americans conquerors.

General Miles has telegraphed the Secretary of War that he will need no more troops for his Porto Rico campaign—that he would be able to subjugate the island with his present force. This dispatch has caused the War Department to revoke the order of sending Gen. Wade's division of eighteen volunteer regiments to Porto Rico. The First North Carolina Regiment was in the assignment, so that the long-looked-for opportunity of "our boys" to see active service will not occur.

It is unlikely that any further military expeditions will be sent into Spanish territory.

THE FACTS VS. DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

As our readers know, the Democratic machine, under the direction of "Secret Circular" Simmons, planned what they called "Big Democratic Rallies" at a large number of points in the State on August 3d. The Democratic dailies of the State contained what they claimed to be reports of these meetings in their issues of the 4th and 5th. These so-called reports claimed that there were tremendous meetings at every point. The terms used to describe the meetings were "vast crowds," "a great rally," "a tremendous outpouring of the people," "unprecedented enthusiasm," etc. The report from Duplin county as published in the News and Observer began as follows:

"KENANSVILLE, N. C., August 3.—(Special.)—There was a great Democratic rally in Duplin county, at Kenansville yesterday, at which Hon. W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, and Hon. Charles R. Thomas, Democratic nominee for Congress, Third District, spoke. The number of people in attendance was the largest, with one exception, an old citizen of Duplin says, ever seen in Duplin county."

This was published under big headlines announcing a mammoth meeting in Duplin county and tremendous enthusiasm. We notice that the report claims that the largest crowd ever seen in the county, with but one exception, turned out to hear the speakers.

Now what are the facts about this Duplin meeting? In another column read a communication from Kenansville which shows that there were eighty-eight men who turned out to hear the speakers, and that they adjourned from their speaking place and went over to the "bone-yard," where a number of people had gathered, horse swapping, and to hear the jokes of a patent medicine vender, and tried to speak to those people who did not care to hear them.

The reports from other places are, no doubt, as much exaggerated and as far from the truth as this report. We notice that in every one of the reports there is a statement like the following: "Some Populists who were present were heard to say after the speaking that they would hereafter vote the Democratic ticket." No doubt the correspondents of these newspapers were instructed to insert this paragraph in every report; and this statement is as far from the truth as their claim about the size of their crowds and the enthusiasm which prevailed.

If it is any pleasure to these papers to lie about their meetings they are welcome to it, but such bold-faced exaggerations and deliberate misrepresentation of facts will not gain them a vote, but will disgust thousands of honest men who themselves tell the truth and who have no confidence in those who do not. These reports are thoroughly in keeping with the lives and record of the monopoly element that controlled the Democratic State Convention.

FOR GOOD CITY AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

We wish to congratulate some of the Democratic papers in the State upon at last getting converted as to the wisdom and necessity for city ownership of natural monopolies. Recently we have noticed that several Democratic newspapers have editorially advocated each town and city in the State owning its own water-works system and electric lighting plant. It only takes a moment's reflection for any man of ordinary sense to see that the only way that the people of any city will ever have good water and good lights at a reasonable price is for the city, or rather the people in the city as a whole, to own and operate their own systems at cost. If a private corporation owns the water-works or electric light plant of a city they will give the poorest possible service and charge the highest possible price. This is human nature. But the only circumstance under which this universal trait of human nature can have full swing to bleed the public to enrich a few is where they own a natural monopoly; that is, where there can be no competition. Then the principle is that the public should own and operate every business in which there can be no competition. Such a business is a natural monopoly. For the very same reason every city should own and operate its street car lines, its gas plant, etc. For the very same reason the people of the whole country should own and operate the telegraph lines and railroad lines of a country. These are all natural monopolies and there can be no competition in any proper sense of the word. It is not only necessary for the people to own and operate these natural monopolies in order to get a good service at low prices, but, besides, extremely important to prevent a few individuals, who, by owning the monopoly, would soon become millionaires and then use their wealth and power to buy up newspapers to keep the truth from the public, corrupt politics and control legislative bodies. To-day this government is not run by the people, but run by the monopolies. It will never be run by the people until the people own these natural monopolies. Herein lies nine-tenths of the evil that besets our government: and herein lies one of the greatest and most vital reforms absolutely necessary before good government can be restored to the cities, to the State, and to the country, and before prosperity will return to the people. These reforms and an American financial system are the foundation stones and cardinal tenets of the Peoples Party. And this is why it is the Peoples Party and why the people should belong to it.

THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES, ETC.

One of fairest and most decent Democratic newspapers in the State is the Farmers Friend. Therefore we are surprised to see in it the following editorial:

We suggest that to speakers that the most vulnerable point of attack in the enemy's line is the judiciary. The degradation of the State in this respect, not alone from the outside attacks of the Federal judiciary, but from the inherent weakness of many of the present occupants of the State's bench, affords a large field for the best talent of the stump. There are votes to be had from this discussion. The judges come close to the people, and they are not content with the present lot.

The above extract was, of course, at once caught up by all of the Cleveландite and monopoly Democratic papers and paraded with much gusto. Opinions are worth nothing when not based on facts. Now what are the facts? One man cannot be judged or compared very well with himself. It is the same way with a party or State administration. To judge an officer or a State administration properly it is generally necessary to compare him or it with some preceding officer or State administration. Now if the present administration is to be attacked for incompetence or drunkenness, it will be well to compare it with the preceding one. No person now on the bench or no member of the present administration has found it necessary to go to Keeley to try to make a decent officer out of a drunkard or a sot. Everybody knows that it was necessary for three or four members of the preceding administration to go to Keeley.

We think every fair-minded man in the State will admit that we never had a better, fairer, more representative Supreme Court than we now have. One member of this court was a Democrat, but his pre-eminent fitness for the position was recognized by the Peoples Party, and it was the People's Party that was instrumental in his election. There is but one Democratic Judge whose term expires this year who is pre-eminently fit to serve on an able, fearless and non-partisan judiciary, and THE CAUCASIAN is in favor of re-electing him. If he is re-elected he, like the Democratic member of the Supreme Court, will owe his election to the Peoples Party, or rather to his peculiar fitness for the position, which caused the Peoples Party to support him.

As for Federal Judges, we frankly admit that the latest appointee of the McKinley administration is probably one of the most unfit appointments ever made for a life office, but we know of no Republican who has been so anxious to get him confirmed as certain leading Democrats in North Carolina. The Charlotte Observer, which seems to be leading the other Democratic dailies in the State, and is certainly leading the party machinery, has been Mr. Ewart's organ; and Col. R. B. Glenn (the man who claimed to have a free silver letter from Cleveland) went to Washington in Mr. Ewart's interest and hobnobbed with him. In fact, Mr. Ewart will never be confirmed as Judge unless he gets his confirmation by the votes of the Democrats.

In short, the Peoples Party has ever striven to keep him off the bench, and to put the best men on the bench, and is ready and willing to compare with other parties on this score. However, it does not lie in the mouths of Democrats to criticise the present judiciary for drunkenness or any other shortcoming. Their's is the case of men living in glass houses.

RED-HANDED WITH CRIME, AND WITH THE CURSE OF PERJURY ON THEIR HEADS.

The News and Observer quotes THE CAUCASIAN as saying that the present election law is infamous. That is not what THE CAUCASIAN said. We said that the election law which certain Republicans and the bolting Populists tried to pass was infamous. We said further that as infamous as that proposed law was that it still was not as bad as the Democratic bull-pen election law under which the Ransom machine by theft and perjury prostituted the ballot box and stole elections for twenty years.

But the present election law is not the one that these Democratic imitators attempted to pass. It is vastly better than the one they tried to pass. Still we admit that the present law is not what it ought to be. In fact it does not contain one of the vitally essential elements of a fair and honest election law. There never has been and there never will be a fair and honest election except where each party has representatives on all election boards and has the right to select its own registrars, judges of election, and all other election officers. The vital principles contended for in the campaign of 1894, and which were enacted in the election law of 1895 were not only guarantee to each political party representation on all election boards, but gave to each party the absolute power to name its own election officers. This was the fairest election law that the State has ever had. In fact, nothing could be fairer or more just; and the Peoples Party is in favor of re-enacting this provision which was struck out of the election law by a combination of certain parties in the last legislature.

But how was it under the old Democratic election law? There was a partisan election board representing the same Ransom machine, at every county seat in the State. This board refused to give the Peoples Party representation when officially requested to do so; and in giving representation to the Republican party, would not name the persons requested by that party, but selected, where it was necessary for them to steal, either ignorant men or corrupt and purchassable tools of the Democratic machine. In fact wherever they could find a sufficient number of blind negroes they were put on the election boards to represent the opposition In short, they made it certain that there should be no one on the election board capable or fit to protect the interests of the opposition or to detect their stealing; and then to make it doubly sure that even outsiders should not look on, they built bull-pens and shut out God's sunlight so they could steal in the dark. A more corrupt and infamous gang of thieves never prostituted the sanctity of the ballot in any State. And these are the men who with the curse of perjury on their heads and red-handed with crime want to control the destinies of North Carolina. Good government by such men? Begone!

ANOTHER BIG TRUST—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

One of the latest trusts to be organized is the Gluscoe trust. It is capitalized at $33,000,009, while the actual property represented by the trust is less than $7,000,000. The people may look out soon to see prices raised by this trust, and the wages of their employees lowered. The trust will try to justify itself before the public with claiming that it was not making a good dividend and that it was necessary to make both ends meet. They will publish a statement of their business to prove this. That is, they will publish a statement showing that they are making a little less than six per cent profit on $33,000,000.00 which will be 35 per cent on the real property invested, which is a little less than $7,000,000.00.

It is this way with every monopoly and trust. They are constantly declaring that they are not making both ends meet, while they are making from thirty to fifty and in some cases one hundred per cent profit on watered stock. But this thing will continue and grow from bad to worse until the People's Party platform is enacted into law, or rather until that part of the Peoples Party platform which demands that all of the instruments of commerce shall be used as public functions, is enacted into law. This is the only remedy for trusts, and the Peoples Party is the only party that has ever offered the proper remedy. When a majority of the voters understand what causes trusts, and make up their minds that they want to get rid of them by applying the only cure for the evil, then the majority of the voters will repudiate the dishonest politicians of the two old parties who have been lying to them about the causes that produce trusts. In short, they will become Populists and elect a Populist President and a Populist Congress.

The Charlotte Observer in a recent editorial served notice on the other so-called Democratic newspapers to the effect that they must not abuse Pritchard & Co. in this campaign unless Butler, Thompson, Ayer and others were equally abused. The Charlotte Observer admires a goldbug and a monopolist and hates one who is opposed to gold and monopoly. The Observer is already getting itself in training to join the Republican party in 1900 if Bryan is renominated. The Observer has not a principle in common with Mr. Bryan, while it agrees with Mark Hanna in all essentials. The Observer and its kind controlled the Democratic State Convention which repudiated Bryan.

Wanted at Once.

WANTED AT ONCE—5,000 voters to assist in raising the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN to 25,000.

POPULISTS CONVENTION.

During the next two or three weeks many Populist conventions will be held. THE CAUCASIAN desires a brief report of the proceedings and work of these conventions and trusts that the Secretaries will furnish them. Will also be glad to send bundle of sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN for distribution at these conventions.

We notice that the Populist Convention for the First Congressional District is called to meet at Edenton on August 25. We sincerely trust that the honest masses of the Peoples Party of the district will be properly represented at this convention. If they are, then it is certain that the party will not be disgraced by having such a traitor and monopoly tool as Skinner nominated. A man who has betrayed his party and gone over to the side of the Southern Railroad to betray his party and rob the people as Skinner helped the infamous railroad lobby to do in the last legislature is just the kind of a man that Col. Andrews would like to see nominated. We see the names of several capable and true Populists mentioned for the nomination, any one of whom would be a credit to the people of the State in Congress. Let the people see to it that such a man is nominated.

It is well known that Col. A. B. Andrews, the railroad overseer of the goldbug Rothschilds, always stands by those who betray the people and help him and his goldbug railroad rob the State. Col. Andrews has succeeded in getting somebody at every legislature to betray the people and help him to get through his infamous schemes. He got Harry Skinner to help him to try to fasten the infamous midnight-ninety-nine year lease on the people in the last legislature. Wonder how much money Andrews is contributing to help Skinner get the nomination for Congress in the First District? But Col. Andrews and Harry Skinner cannot buy the nomination if the people are properly represented at the convention.

When the Democratic State convention repudiated Bryan and endorsed the policy of Cleveland and then added insult to injury by making a Clevelandite, one F. M. Simmons, chairman, then indeed the time had come for every Bryan and Vance Democrat to follow the great admonition of Vance when he said that if the Clevelandites and monopolists were to control the Democratic party that it "was time for the true Democrats to walk out of the party and leave nothing but a smell of brimstone and Wall street behind.

Don't fail to read in another column full decision of the court in the South Dakota Railroad Commission case. The Railroad Commission in that State has done just what the Commission ought to do in this State, and the decision which we publish is the decision of the court sustaining the action of the Commissioners. We trust the Railroad Commissioners will study this decision and take the same action here in the interest of justice. Every voter in the State should read this decision and see the law in the case. Cut out the decision and keep it.

DEMOCRATS OF ONSLOW

Hold Their Nominating Convention, Which Results in Dual Candidates for Treasurer, and Finally Adjourned Amid Confusion and Wrangle.

NEWS AND OBSERVER REPORT.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—A political Santiago has been raging in this county for the last ten days between the "ins" and the "outs" for nominations for county officers. Yesterday the largest convention in the history of the Democratic party was held to decide the issue. It was a draw, and honors were even. Colonel Taylor was made chairman and business commenced. The following nominations were made:

Sheriff Hargett, renominated; Frank Thompson for the legislature, and John Burton, Clerk of the Court; Edward Kitchen, Register of Deeds.

Frank Andrews and John Cox both claim to be nominated for Treasurer.

Old Onslow is getting all right and the convention demonstrates that her majority will roll up in the hundreds, and that Duffy for Solicitor, Allen for Judge, and Thomas for Congress will be substantially aided by the people of grand old Onslow.

WHAT AN EYE-WITNESS SAYS OF THE CONVENTION:

The Democratic convention in Onslow Tuesday was the most wildly indescribable mob I ever saw. Hargett was renominated for Sheriff and Frank Thompson was nominated for the House—each on the first ballot. The thing then went to pieces and was finally adjourned at 11 p. m., with two nominees for Treasurer and everybody cussing and crying fraud.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the bone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

J. N. MURNDOUR.
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

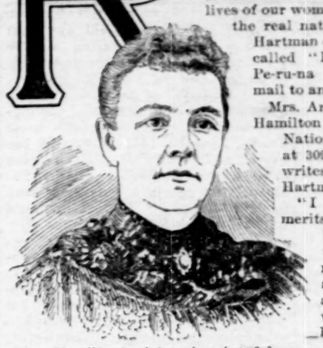
No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Consider the Lilies.

The trying troubles of women result from catarrh—Mrs. Colonel Hamilton and others recommend Pe-ru-na.

RADIANT health in women is a rare thing. It is not alone those who toil and spin that suffer from catarrhal troubles; the diseases of women come to rich and poor and catarrh is their cause. The influence of catarrh on the home lives of our women can hardly be appreciated until the real nature of catarrh is understood. Dr. Hartman explains this to women in his book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail to any woman on application.



Mrs. Arthur L. Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton of the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and whose residence is at 309 West First Ave., Columbus, O., writes the following about Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's scientific remedy for catarrh:

"I can bear testimony as to the merits of your remedy Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Mrs. Hamilton's picture is printed here, and her statements about Pe-ru-na find echo in the hearts of women the country through.

"It gives me much pleasure," writes Mrs. J. A. Bashor of Knoxville, Tenn., "to recommend to the public such a valuable remedy as Pe-ru-na."

"My health was completely broken down, and had been for almost a year. I could not rest day or night, but suffered constantly untold misery. Tried remedy after remedy, but found no relief until Pe-ru-na was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken one and a half bottles and am to-day well and hearty. I shall always praise Pe-ru-na, for I feel it saved my life."

Miss Belle Gunsalis, No. 208 Seventeenth Ave,, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes to Dr. Hartman: "Your medicine cured me of chronic catarrh affecting the head, nose and throat, which I was afflicted with for five or six years, growing worse all the time, until I began taking your Pe-ru-na. Independent of curing my catarrh, Pe-ru-na has wonderfully improved my general health."

RAILROAD COMMISSION WINS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

and earn dividends for stockholders, it is a misfortune for it and them which the constitution does not require to be remedied by imposing unjust burdens upon the public. So that the right of the public to use the defendant's turnpike upon payment of such tolls as in view of the nature and value of the services rendered by the company are reasonable, is an element in the general inquiry whether the rates established by law are unjust and unreasonable.'

Must Recognize Public Rights.

"A corporation maintaining a public highway, although it owns the property it employs for accomplishing public objects, must be held to have accepted its rights, privileges and franchises subject to the condition that the government creating it, or the government within whose limits it conducts its business, may by legislation protect the people against unreasonable charges for the services rendered by it. It cannot be assumed that any railroad corporation, accepting franchises, rights and privileges at the hands of the public, ever supposed that it required or that it was intended to grant to it, the power to construct and maintain a public highway simply for its benefit without regard to the rights of the public. But it is equally true that the corporation performing such public services, and the people financially interested in its business and affairs, have rights that may not be invaded by legislative enactment in disregard of the fundamental guarantees for the protection of property. The corporation may not be required to use its property for the benefit of the public without receiving just compensation for the services rendered by it."

Commission Can Reduce Rates.

This being the latest announcement by the supreme court upon this question, it must be taken as the law, and nowhere can it be gathered from its language that the complainant has a right to pay all of its fixed charges before the State can regulate its charges for the carriage of passengers and freight. The court therefore dismissed the proposition that the defendant railroad commissioners cannot reduce the present schedule of rates and charges now in force upon the complainant's lines merely because it is shown that the earnings therefrom do not pay the indebtedness and operating expenses of the complainant, as the complainant company itself never seems to have been able to adopt a schedule that would accomplish that object, nor, in face of the record, can the complainant claim that it ever adopted a schedule of rates and fares upon its lines within the State of South Dakota which were based upon the value of the services rendered. Mr. Bird, general traffic manager of the complainant, a witness for the complainant, when upon the stand testified as follows:

What Mr. Bird Said.

"I testified this morning that I had been in the service somewhat over thirty years and had been engaged in making rates during that time, and I never have yet had an opportunity of making a tariff on a basis of what the service was worth. I have never had the opportunity to determine the rate by the value of the services. The rates are made what they must be."

The Supreme Court in the case of Smyth vs. Ames, 169 U. S., 546, declared as follows: "We hold, however, that the basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvement, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may not be other matters to be regarded in estimating the value of the property. What the company is entitled to ask for is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth."

Here is the rule, and the only question for the court now to ascertain is, "what is the fair present value of the railroad property used by the complainant in the State of South Dakota, upon which it is entitled to earn what the services rendered are reasonably worth?"

No Direct Testimony.

There is no direct testimony in the record as to the present value of the complainant's railroad property in the State of South Dakota. There is testimony as to the original cost of rolling stock bought years ago; there is testimony as to the original cost of steel rails bought years ago, and there is estimated cost of a good many articles of property, by the officers of the company, but in no case does any witness swear to the present actual value of any piece of property owned and operated in the State of South Dakota by the complainant company. The only way that the court can get at the reasonably fair value of the complainant's property, used and operated as aforesaid, is by estimating, I might say guessing, just as the witnesses of the complainant have estimated and guessed as to its value. The court was inclined at one time to be of the opinion that it was unable, from the testimony, to ascertain what the fair present value of the complainant's property in South Dakota was in view of the conflicting statements of witnesses called upon that question and the great disparity between the value of the property fixed by the company for the purpose of this suit and the value of the same property fixed for purposes of taxation. But the court has carefully examined the testimony introduced in regard to the value of the property in question, and after considering all the circumstances and incidents, under the rules of the Supreme Court which should govern the court in fixing the value, the court is unable to find that the present fair value of the complainant's property in the State of South Dakota used for railroad purposes, is to exceed ten millions of dollars. It is true that the record shows that the property is bonded and mortgaged for an amount largely in excess of this sum, but the amount of a mortgage upon property is no evidence of its value, and therefore, is not worthy of consideration. Neither is the fact that a railroad company bought engines at a certain price 10 or 15 years ago binding evidence that the engines now are worth a dollar, in the absence of any testimony as to where they have been used, how they have been kept, and what their present condition is. The record fairly shows that it is not the new property of the complainant company that is used in South Dakota. This being fixed by the court as the fair and reasonable value of the complainant's railroad property, what would be a reasonable sum for it to charge for the services which it renders to the public? The Supreme Court in the case cited says: that the State in fixing its schedule of rates and fares for the transportation of passengers and freight, cannot consider and charge against the company its interstate earnings. We are compelled to adopt this mode of proceeding because it is the law prescribed by a court which makes the law for this court. And while the complainant company strenuously insist upon the enforcement of this rule, it as vigoronsly insists that the per cent which the State may allow the complainant to earn must be figured upon the total value of its property, because all the business in the State of South Dakota transacted by the complainant, is local business, with the exception of an occasional train from Chamberlain or an occasional train of wheat from Eureka, and therefore all the cost of operation should be charged to the local earnings. In other words that although for the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, respectively, the interstate earnings in the State of South Dakota were $4,026,682.21, still the State cannot charge against the road these interstate earnings but may charge against the road it, local earnings, the percentage of local earnings to be figured on the total value of the property, thus leaving the interstate earnings relieved from any burden. Is this fair? Is it just for the company to say to the State of South Dakota that "While it is true that in the four years mentioned we have earned on interstate business in the State of South Dakota the sum of $4,026,682.21, still you cannot charge that against us, but you can only charge your local earnings figured on the total valuation of your property ($10,000,000) and that the local earnings of such a small percentage of the total value of the railroad in South Dakota, does not give the company what the services are reasonably worth."

The argument for the company is that the court cannot separate the value of the property with reference to the earnings, but it requires all the property and all the machinery and all the labor to earn the local earnings. Admitting this to be so, it still remains that during the years which the court has mentioned, the company earned, in interstate business by the use of this property and under the franchises granted to it by the State of South Dakota, the sum of $4,026,682.21. So that it is entirely unjust to make the local earnings bear the whole burden by ascertaining the per cent of the total valuation that the local earnings would produce.

No court as yet has promulgated any rule as to how this court shall arrive at a true and just valuation upon which to figure local earnings. In the absence of any such rule, this court believes that it is fair and just to first ascertain what per cent of the total gross earnings in any one year the total local earnings are for that year, and having ascertained that per cent of the total value of the property as a fair value upon which to fix local earnings. Following out this rule, let us take the four fiscal years immediately prior to the institution of this suit and ascertain what per cent the local earnings for these years would have earned upon a valuation thus determined and what reduction of that percentage will be made by the schedule sought to be promulgated by the defendan's and which it is stated reduces the present tariff of complainant, speaking in round numbers, to 15 per cent on local passenger business and 17 per cent on local freight business. The total earnings from all sources of the complainant company on its lines in the State of South Dakota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 was $1,840,615 79 The total earnings for freight and passenger service during the same period, was $407,606.35. In round numbers this would make the local earnings 22 per cent of the gross earnings from all sources for the year 1894. Twenty-two per cent of $10,000,000, the value of complainant's property in the State of South Dakota, would be $2,200,000. The local earnings for said year, stated above at $407,606 35, using round numbers, would be 18 per cent on said last mentioned sum.

Total Earnings of Road.

The total earnings from all sources of the complainant company, on its lines in this State of South Dakota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $1,236,680.78. The total local earnings for freight and passenger services during the same period were $330,642 85. In round numbers this would make the local earnings 26 per cent of the gross earnings from all sources for the year 1895; 26 per cent of $10,000,000, the value of the complainant's property in the State of South Dakota would be $2,600,000. The local earnings for said year, stated above as $330,642.85, in round numbers would be 12 per cent on said last mentioned sum.

The total earnings from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were $1,557,100.60. The total local earnings for freight and passenger service during the same year were $328,105.95. In round numbers this would make the local earnings 21 per cent of the gross earnings, from all sources for the year 1896; 21 per cent of $10,000,000, the value of the complainant's property in the State of South Dakota, would be $2,100,000. The local earnings for said year, $328,105.95, using round numbers would be 15 per cent on said last mentioned sum.

Big Percentage.

The total earnings from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1807, were $1 605,210 66. The total local earnings from freight and passenger service during the same period, were $311,005.42. In round numbers this would make the local earnings 19 per cent of the gross earnings from all sources for the year 1897; 19 per cent of $10,000,000, value of complainant's property in the State of South Dakota would be $1,900,000. The local earnings for 1897, $311,005.42, using round numbers would be, 16 per cent on the last mentioned sum.

It will thus be seen that the local earnings of the complainant's lines on the same proportion of the total value of the road as the local earnings bear to the gross earnings from all sources in South Dakota were:

For the year 1894	15 per cent
For the year 1895	18 per cent
For the year 1896	15 per cent
For the year 1897	16 per cent

Now let us ascertain the per cent which the local earnings of the road for the four years mentioned would produce on the proportionate valuation stated, after being reduced by the proposed schedule of the railroad commissioners. For the year 1894, the total local freight earnings were $137,459 88, which being reduced 17 per cent would equal $114,091,70. For the same year the total local passener earnings were $270,146 47, which, reduced 15 per cent would equal $229,624 50.

These reduced local freight and passenger earnings equal, $343,716,20. This reduction on the local business would reduce the total earnings from all sources from $1,840,615.79 to $1,776,761 64, of which amount the reduced local earnings for the year 1894 would be, in round numbers, 19 per cent; 19 per cent of $10,000,000 would be $1,900,000 and the local earnings, as reduced, would be 18 per cent of that amount.

For the year 1895 the total local freight earnings were $121,442, which being reduced 17 per cent, would equal $100,796.86. For the same year the total local passenger earnings were $209,200.85, which being reduced 15 per cent, would equal $177,820.72.

Total reduced local freight and passenger earnings $278,617.58, This reduction on the local business would reduce the total earnings from all sources for that year, from $1,126,680.78 to $1,184,655,50 of which amount reduced local earnings for the year 1895 would be, in round numbers, 23 per cent; 23 per cent of $10,000,000 would be $2,300,000, and the local earnings for that year, as reduced, would be 12 1 per cent of that amount.

For the year 1896 the total local freight earnings were $110,432.45, which being reduced 17 per cent would equal $91,660.93. For the same year the total local passener earnings were $217,673 50 which reduced 15 per cent, equal to $185,-022 47.

Total reduced local freight and passenger earnings $276,683 40. This reduction on local earnings would reduce the total earnings from all soueces for the year, from $1,557,-100.60 to $1,505 678.05 of which amount the reduced local earnings for the same year would be in round number 18 per cent, and 18 per cent of $10,000,000 would be $1,800,000, and the local earnings for that year, as reduced would be 15 3 per cent of that amount.

For the year 1897, the total local freight earnings were $102,280 23, which being reduced 17 per cent would equal $84,900.06. For the same year the total local passenger earnings were $308,716.19, which being reduced 15 per cent equal $177,408.76.

Total reduced local freight and passenger earnings $263,308.82. This reduction on the local earnings would reduce the total earnings from all sources for that year, from $1,605,210.66 to $1,356,501.84, of which amount the reduced local earnings for the same year would be in round numbers 16 per cent, 16 per cent of $10,000,000 would be $1,600,000, and the local earnings for that year, as reduced, would be 16 2 per cent of that amount.

No Deprivation.

It will thus be seen that if the Commissioners schedule of rates and fares had been in effect during the four years that we have considered, there would have been an earning on the value of the property apportioned to local earnings of 18 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1894; 12 1 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1894; 15.3 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1896; 16 2 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1897.

It certainly would be impossible for this court to find beyond a reasonable doubt that these per cents allowed to be earned by the railroad company for local earnings would be depriving it of its property without due process of law or depriving it of equal protection of the laws.

This being the view of the court, it necessarily results that the bill must be dismissed and the temporary restraining order granted in this action, dissolved, and it is so ordered.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago, I had a sore on my leg from the foot to the knee. I suffered great pain, my leg would burn and look all the time as though it would break out, and I suffered a great deal. My home physician tried all the remedies in the market, and the exception to this rule. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but none would relieve the pain or irritate the sore so that I could not stand the pain. I could not go around the house without suffering intense pain. I sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. 25c.

Boils,

OLD RUNNING SORES

ITCHING, SCRATCHING,

ECZEMA,

BLOOD POISON,

Producing the following symptoms: FALLING HAIR, SORE THROAT, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS, PUSTULES and ULCERS OF THE SKIN, STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, BONE PAINS, etc.

Ulcers, Scrofula, Running Sore Eyes,

Are cured by

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.)

The Great Blood Remedy.

The above named diseases are all due to diseased germs floating around in the blood. These germs make their appearance in the form of sores on the body at the point of least resistance. Lotions and salves may help temporarily, but to effect a cure the poison must be got out of the blood.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.) is the only remedy which has really effected a permanent cure of these terrible diseases. B. B. B. is a powerful vegetable blood remedy, which, when it mixes with the diseased blood, causes the humors and germs to leave the body through the pores of the skin and excretory organs. Mr. B. F. Price, a Philadelphia druggist, recently wrote us that when people afflicted with blood diseases called for a remedy he invariably advised them to use B. B. B., taking the medicine regularly, and he never knew of a case that failed of a permanent cure. It has been on the market now for 17 years, and we have recent letters from patients who were cured years ago, saying that they are as well as can be at the present time, with no trace of the disease left. This proves that the poison was entirely driven out of the system, and hence a permanent cure effected. It is the cure that counts. We will let some of the patients speak for themselves.

Eczema Cured.

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., says: "I had suffered thirteen years with eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

Blood Poison Cured.

"MAXEY, Ga., Jan. 8.

"For twelve years I suffered from blood poison. My face and shoulders became a mass of corruption and the disease began to eat my skull bones. It was said I must surely die, but I tried a bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) with benefit, and using eight or ten bottles more I became sound and well, and have been so for twelve months. Hundreds of scars can be seen on me, and I extend heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy.

"ROBERT WARD.

We know Robert Ward, and that he has been cured by Botanic Blood Balm. A. F. Brightwell, W. C. Birchmore & Co., J. H. Brightwell, John T. Hart, W. B. Campbell, of Maxey, Ga.

Offensive Ulcers Cured.

"One summer, several years ago, while railroading in Mississippi I became badly affected with malarial blood poison that impaired my health for more than two years. Several offensive ulcers appeared on my legs, and nothing seemed to give permanent relief until I took six bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), which cured me entirely. M. D. LANE, Beverly, Ga.

Texas Scrofula Cured.

"DEXTER, Texas, March 16.

"BLOOD BALM CO.: We have a case of scrofula in our neighborhood of long standing, who had used all patent medicines which were recommended to him; besides this, he also had several doctors attending him, but everything failed to effect any good. He grew worse every day, and has not left his bed for the last six months. His name is Serrenka, and we got a neighbor of his to persuade him to try Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), and after using only one bottle he left his bed for the first time in six months.

"To the present time he has used less than three bottles, and he is walking around visiting his friends in the neighborhood. All scrofulous sores are healing finely, and you never saw a happier man than he is.

"Nearly everybody for miles around has heard of this wonderful cure, and all who need a blood remedy call for the B. B. B.

"LIEDKE BROS., Merchants."

More testimonials of the wonderful cure of Blood Diseases by B. B. B. are printed in a little book on Blood Diseases, which is sent free of charge to any one. B. B. B. is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle. It cures the smallest pimple to the worst case of scrofula or blood poison. Six bottles of B. B. B. sent, charges prepaid, to any one on receipt of $5.00. Mention CAUCASIAN when you write. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., August 11, 1898.

Special Terms

To any person sending one new yearly subscription and one renewal, or two new yearly subscriptions sent at one time, $2.00, we will send the "Handy War Book" FREE.

It has been estimated that there was spent in Raleigh, by reason of the encampment of the soldiers in Raleigh, more than $75,000.—News and Observer.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do until you try it. Buy a bottle today and begin to take it.

Mr. H. C. Olive, of Apex, died at his home last Thursday after an illness of less than two weeks. Mr. Olive was well known, having represented Wake county in the State Senate.

The Fifth Illinois Regiment passed through the city last Thursday over the Seaboard Air Line from Chickamauga Park en route to Newport News, Va., where the regiment embarks for Porto Rico. The regiment occupied four special trains.

The picnic at Occoneechee Farm, under the auspices of the Orange County Farmers' Alliance, promises to be a day of enjoyment to the farmers of good old Orange. Col. Carr, with genuine hospitality, offers his grounds to the picnicers, and will do what he can to make the occasion a grand success. President Alderman, of the University, and Professor Massey, of the A. & M. College, will deliver addresses on that occasion. A good time is in store for all who attend.

A Useful Novelty.

A very useful and, by far, the most novel thing of its kind is the Laundry List, gotten out by the Seaboard Air Line. The upper portion is an artistic gem, beautifully executed, having attached a number of blanks, one for each week, containing a list of all the articles of the wash, and padded in the form of a calendar. These may be procured, by enclosing five cents in stamps to cover postage, from any of the representatives of the Seaboard Air Line, or from T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

He is not Dead.

It is gratifying to learn that the report of the death of Mr. W. P. Byrd, printed in these columns a few days ago, is incorrect. The news came to this paper from a citizen of Harnett county, who had obtained the information from sources he did not doubt. When the news was first reported, Dr. Brooks, surgeon of the hospital, expressed great surprise and intimated that he doubted its truth. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Byrd, who had made a good reputation as a soldier, is still in the land of the living.—News and Observer.

Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

WAKE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Called for Aug. 20 to Nominate County Officers—Committee Appointed to Confer With Republican Party for Co-operation.

The Populist Executive Committee for Wake county met in the courthouse at noon Saturday. It set August 18th as the date for the Populist primaries, and called the county convention on August 20th. It also appointed Messrs. S. Otho Wilson, C. B. Ray, S. M. Rowland, D. Scarboro and Dr. B. S. Utley, a committee to confer with a committee of the Republican party to arrange for fusion on county officials. The vote on the question of the appointment of a conference committee was 19 for and 5 against. It was generally understood that the two parties will fuse on the present basis. The Republicans are to retain the sheriff, clerk of the court, county attorney and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, while the Populists are to hold the register of deeds, county treasurer and two county Commissioners and each party have two representatives in the State Legislature.

A Missouri orator gets off the following: "We live in a land of high mountains and high taxes, low valleys and low wages, big crooked rivers and big crooked statesmen, big lakes and big strikes, big drunks big punkins, big men with punkins heads, silver streams that gambol in the mountains and politicians that gamble in the night, roaring cataracts and roaring orators, fast young men and fast young women, sharp lawyers, sharp financiers and sharp toed shoes, noisy children, fertile plains that lie like a sheet of water and thousands of parsons and lawyers that lie like thunder.—Ex.

Three new yearly subscriptions, and one renewal or four new yearly subscriptions sent at one time, $3.50, we will send the "Handy War Book" FREE.

$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine Brilliant proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or, we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day, don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send Free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
23½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR POPULIST CONVENTION.

The convention of the Peoples Party of Wake county is hereby called to meet at the court-house, in Raleigh, Saturday, August 20, 1898, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Judicial and Congressional conventions, and to nominate candidates for county offices.

S. OTHO WILSON,
Chm'n P. P. Ex. Com.

GUY V. BARNES, Secretary.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 6, 1898.

For the benefit of our friends we give below the number of delegates each township is entitled to in the Wake county Populist convention. The basis on which we figure is the following, taken from the plan of organization as amended at the last Populist State Convention:

SECTION 1. Each township or precinct primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the county convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. But where a township or precinct has been divided since 1892, each such sub-division shall send to the county convention one delegate, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes or majority fraction thereof. But no ward shall have more than one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every twenty five votes or majority fraction thereof.

Townships.	Voting Precincts.	Votes cast for Exum in 1892.	No. delegates in Co. convention.
Bartons Creek	Hutchings Store	143	9
	Rogers Store	52	5
Buckhorn	New Hill	106	7
Cary	Cary	104	7
Cedar Fork	Morrisville	35	4
	Pollards	75	6
Holly Springs	Holly Springs	193	11
Houses Creek	Edwards'	173	10
	Harris'	110	7
Little River	Mitchell's Mt.	71	6
	Wakefield	158	9
Marks Creek	Hood's	170	10
Middle Creek	Sexton's	166	10
Neuse River	Millbrook	99	7
New Light	Robertson's	7	3
	Stony Hill	130	8
Oak Grove	Cooley's	66	6
	Myatt's M.	31	4
Panther Branch	Township H.	63	6
St. Marys	Auburn	*257	12
	Garner		
	Milburnie	35	4
St. Matthews	Wilder's	24	4
Swift Creek	Franklin's	240	13
	Forestville	27	4
Wake Forest	Rolesville	188	10
White Oak	Apex	227	12
Raleigh	Ten voting precincts changed since 1892 and one unchanged.	1,74	20
Total			214

*Divided since 1892.

A Unique Platform.

To the Voters of Person County N. C.

I am a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature—House of Representatives. I endorse fully the platform adopted by the Populist State Convention held in Raleigh, May 17, 1898 and if you elect me I shall endeavor to have all the legislation suggested therein enacted into law and shall do all in my power to have the following additional legislation enacted, to wit:

To abolish biennial sessions of the legislature and substitute quadrennial sessions.

To reduce the number of Senators from 50 to 25 and the number of Representntives from 120 to 50.

To abolish the present Railroad Commission and have its duties devolve upon the Secretary of State Auditor and Treasurer, who Shall be Ex-Officio Railroad Commissioners, without additional compensation.

To constitute the Superintendent of Public Instruction Ex-Officio Secretary to the Commission without additional compensation.

To abolish the office of county Treasurer and have his duties devolve upon the Sheriff without additional compensation.

To abolish all court cost against the county for county officers and Solicitor.

To reduce the term of Superior Court Clerk from 4 to 2 years like all other county officers.

To tax all railroads according to their capitalization.

To tax all railroads one per cent of their gross incomes in addition to valuation tax.

To tax all other corporations both native and foreign doing business in this State, in the same manner and the same rate as railroads are taxed.

To reduce the officer's fees on Crop Liens from $1.05 to 30 cents.

To reduce marriage licenses from $3.00 to 25 cents.

To provide for four months public schools in every district every year.

To provide for the State to pay over the to the county an amount equal to the Terrell fund,

To provide for the Board of Education and County Supervisor and School Committees to be elected in Person county by the people at an election to be held for that purpose on the 1st Monday in May 1898, and at every regular election for county officers thereafter.

To provide for the patrons of public schools to elect their public school teacher.

To provide for the election of the Superintendent of the Home for the aged and infirm by the people.

To confirm the action of Governor Russell in suspending from office the two Wilsons Railroad Commissioners.

To enact an effective Anti-Trust Law—so effective that it will drive every trust from North Carolina soil within thirty days after its enactment.

To provide for the election of United States Senators by the people at primary elections to be held at the same time and place as the regular election for members of legislature who will be required to elect a United States Senators.

To tax legacies and inheritances.

To withdraw all appropriations from the University and all other Colleges until a four months term of the Public School in every district every year shall be provided for.

The legislation herein indicated will give to the people local self government and save them in dollars and cents annually as follows: to the State over two millions dollars, and to Person county direct over six thousand dollars more than enough to pay your county out of debt in three years.

Your county is now in debt about $17,000 and going in deeper every year. You are paying more than $1,066.00 Interest annually, so you can readily see that something must be done or your county will be bankrupt in the near future.

I am very truly,
N. N. TUCK.

Rodney, N. C., July 4, '98.

Populist Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

The Populist judicial convention for the 6th district has been called to meet at Warsaw, August 12th and for the 1st District at Elizabeth city Aug. 23rd to nominate candidate for judge and solicitor.

The Populist Congressional convention for the 1st District meets at Edenton on August 25th.

The Populist Congressional Convention for the 4th District meets Sept. 8th.

WOMAN'S WORK.

An apt old adage declares that woman's work is never done. This is true of the housewife's manifold duties and approximately true of the thousands who work all day in factories and stores and half the night in making and mending their own clothes or sewing for others to patch out a meagre income. Women who are too much on their feet, or who are unable to stand the strain of over-work and worry, are peculiarly susceptible to the weaknesses and irregularities that are the bane of womankind. The symptoms of such derangements are insufficient or excessive menstruation, headache, backache, neuralgia, leucorrhœa, displacements and extreme nervousness amounting in many cases to hysteria. The use of morphine is dangerous and examinations by male physicians are painful and unpleasant.

Bradfield's Female Regulator, the standard remedy for a quarter of a century, will speedily and permanently correct the worst disorders of women. Bradfield's Regulator is sold by druggists at one dollar a bottle. Interesting and valuable books for women mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW

Is Now in Effect—Judge Purnell Apportions the Counties of the Eastern Districts into Five Distric's.

On Aug. 1st the National bankruptcy law went into effect. The law is controlled by the Federal courts and petitions of bankruptcy must be filed in that court. Under the provisions of the act Judge Purnell, of the Eastern District of North Carolina, has apportioned the various counties of the Eastern District into districts. An order to this effect was filed with District Clerk of the Court J. B. Fortune, by Judge Purnell. Five districts are created.

The judge will appoint one or more referees, who will settle all cases in bankruptcy, for each of the districts apportioned. These appointments will be announced in a few days. In the mean time all petitions of bankruptcy will be filed with Judge Purnell. The following is the order issue by Judge Purnell this week designating the counties that will compose the districts of the Eastern district of North Carolina.

In conformity with the provisons of Section 31, act of Congress July 1, 1898, entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, the following districts are hereby designated for the Eastern District of North Carolina:

The First district shall be composed of the following counties: Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Dare and Hyde.

The Second district shall be composed of the following counties: Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Edgecombe, Halifax, Northampton, Beaufort, Nash and Pitt.

The Third district shall be composed of the following counties: Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Pamlico, Carteret, Wayne and Onslow.

The Fourth district shall be composed of the following counties: New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Sampson, Duplin, Cumberland and Richmond.

The Fifth district shall be composed of the following counties: Wake, Chatham, Johnston, Harnett, Wilson, Durham, Person, Granville, Franklin, Vance, Warren and Moore.

Matters in bankruptcy filed in the several district courts in the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be referred, as provided by said act, to the referee most convenient for all the interests of the estate and creditors, railroad connections, water-courses, and other matters being duly considered.

Clerks and deputy clerks will, until referees are appointed, immediately inform the judge of the district of any petitions in bankruptcy which may be filed in their several courts. Any petitioner in bankruptcy or creditor who may be dissatisfied with a reference may have the same changed or confirmed by application to the judge.

(Signed) THOS. P. DUNNELL,
U. S. District Judge.

August 1st, 1898.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Famous Relic.

Asheville Citizen.]

The old battle flag of the 39th North Carolina Regiment was carried to the Confederate reunion at Atlanta by Sergeant Jno. S. Keener, of Swain county, member of company K of the above regiment. Cherokee county then embraced Clay and Graham counties, and the 39th contained five companies from this county.

Sergeant Keener gave a Cherokee Scount reporter the following interesting sketch of this relic:

"On the 19th day of September, 1863, in the battle of Chickamauga one William Breedon, of Cherokee county, the color bearer, was shot down. Lieutenant R. H. Cathey caught the falling flag and saved it from going to the ground. After carrying it forward for some little time, he turned it over to Joe Sutton, of Company K. That night J. W. Shelton, of the same company, was made permanent color bearer and carried it to his credit and honor till the close of the struggle. Lieutenant R. H. Brown concealed the flag and carried it home. S. M. Truett also carried the old flag for awhile at Chickamauga. Cherokee county is entitled to much more credit for the services of the 39th regiment than any other county."

Sergeant Keener prizes the old flag highly, and wouldn't part with it for any consideration.

Farmers' Alliance Picnic.

MR. EDITOR: We are looking for a big time at the State Alliance. Occoneechee Farm will put on her Sunday clothes on the occasion of the picnic, Friday, Aug. 12. Teams will be furnished free to the delegates to take them from the headquarters to the farm. Come up yourself and enjoy the day with us and see the State Alliance at home. Respectfully,

J. T. B. HOOVER,
Sec. Treas. N. C. F. S. A.

A STATEMENT AND A QUESTION.

Sheriff Jones Makes Settlement in Full and Shows That His Tax Collections Exceed His Predecessor's $4,140.64—Explanation Wanted from the News and Observer Why It Has Not Attacked the City Tax Collector's Report, Which Shows an Amount Still Uncollected.

About six weeks ago the News and Observer published a statement intending to show that Sheriff Jones had not collected as much taxes for 1897, by $10,000, as his predecessor, Sheriff Page, had for 1896. Sheriff Jones requested the News and Observer to correct this misstatement, which the News and Observer did, and explained that the figures accredited to Sheriff Page were furnished him by the Register of Deeds and the State Treasury Department. But Mr. Rogers denied in a signed communication to that paper that he gave Mr. Daniels the figures. But this is not material. We have two other points to bring out.

Sheriff Jones, in his June report of taxes and part settlement with the county commissioners, had the following item: "Amount due but still uncollected, $2,651.48." This item was a matter of great importance for the News and Observer. It devoted several columns to it—it was an outrage upon Wake county citizens that this money had not been collected and turned into the treasury, etc., and the people of Wake must be made acquainted with the mismanagement of its county affairs.

But let Wake county citizens read the other side: Sheriff Jones contended that he collected more taxes in 1897 than were collected in 1896. The following itemized amounts will bear out this contention:

To What Fund.	Page. 1896.	Jones. 1897.	Increase for 1897.
State	$26,907.59	$28,239.93	$1,351.94
School	26,414.52	27,123.38	708.86
County	29,770.74	29,965.64	194.90
Graded sch'l.	12,277.63	13,420 02	1,142.39
Road	5,052.53	5,795.08	742.55
Total	$100,423.41	$104,564 05	$4,140 64

The above figures are taken from the official report of the State and county settlements. Deny or dispute one figure in the above, Mr. News and Observer, if you can. Twist them, juggle them if you will, but you cannot find a flaw in the above statement.

Of course the Rep.-Pop. government will not be given credit for this by Democratic papers that are afraid to be honest and give facts as they are, especially not the News and Observer, as its stock in trade is malign criticism and abuse of anything not of its own.

As to the matter of the taxes not having been collected in full for settlement in May, a great number of the good citizens of Wake county know, especially ought two members of the News and Observer staff know, it was because they had not the money to pay, and asked for further indulgence, which the Sheriff granted. Did the News and Observer want the Sheriff to levy upon the few personal effects belonging to the delinquents and sell same in order that it might make a big head-line story out of it? The Sheriff exhausted every means except the above to collect. A number paid 10 cents a week, others 25 cents, while some paid $1.00 per month to pay their taxes, being unable to pay it all at one time out of their small earnings. These have now nearly all paid their taxes, and Sheriff Jones has settled in full with the county commissioners.

Now we desire to ask the News and Observer a question, which occurred to us in reading the August report of City Tax Collector Lumsden:

We ask it to explain to the good citizens of Raleigh why, if it is wrong for Sheriff Jones to have an item in his June report of $2,651.48 uncollected, why is it not wrong two months later for the city tax collector to have in his report an item as follows:

"Unpaid solvent taxes which will be collected 704.95"

Identically the same, though slightly changed in wording as Sheriff Jones item that the News and Observer made so much of. Why does not the News and Observer now call upon the citizens of Raleigh for expressions upon the above. It said that a number of people wanted an explanation why Sheriff Jones did not settle in May. Now let these same citizens request Mr. Daniels to ask for an explanation of the failure of Mr. Lumsden to settle in full.

THE CAUCASIAN does not want it. We understand it. We have had some experience in that line. But give it for the benefit of the public. We believe the only explanation that can be given is that Mr. Lumsden is a Democratic officer and Mr. Jones a Republican. What say you Mr. Daniels?

Competitive Examination.

A competitive examination for the Ringham Free Scholarship will be held in the city of Raleigh in the Agricultural Building, on Friday the 12th day of August at 2:00 o'clock p. m. Studies to be examined on: English Grammer, Spelling, Arithmetic, and History of the United States. This examination is free to all young men in the 4th Congressional District.

W. F. STROWD, M. C.
Fourth Congressional District.

What Tommy Said.

Uncle John—Well, what do you mean to be when you get to be a man?

Little Tommy (promptly)—A doctor, like pa.

Uncle John (quizzically — Indeed; and which do you intend to be—an allopath or a homœopath?

Little Tommy—I don't know what them awful big words mean, Uncle John; but that don't make no difference, 'cause I ain't goin' to be either of 'em. I'm just goin' to be a family doctor an' give all my patients Hood's Sarsaparilla, 'cause my pa says that if he is a doctor he's 'bliged to own up that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he ever saw in his life.

Another County Heard From.

The Democrats turned Lenoir county over to the "fusion gang" $3,500 in debt. The Treasurer has paid every cent of it and owes not a cent; and, besides, has over $6,000 in the treasury.

Checks Which Are Exempt.

It is seen from Circular 503 of the United States Treasury Department, relative to stamp taxes under Schedule A of the act of Congress of June 13, 1898, that the checks of treasurers of States, counties and municipalities are exempt from the stamp tax.

Via the Iron Mountain Route August 9th, 1898. "The last one of the season. Tickets will be sold from Memphis to all points in the State of Texas at one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, good 21 days from date of sale. Stop-overs allowed at pleasure on going trip. The Iron Mountain Route has now in service an elegant line of new Chair Cars with colored porter in charge. No change of cars between Memphis, Dallas and Fort Worth. Ladies traveling alone should see that their tickets read over the Iron Mountain Route, thus avoiding unnecessary changing of cars.

For rates and other information write the undersigned.

I. E. REHLANDER,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway.

Meeting of Populist Executive Committee.

The Chairman of the State Populist Executive Committee has called the committee to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, August 17th inst., for the transaction of important business.

DEMOCRATS ON THE STUMP.

Many Public Speakings by Democratic Office-Seekers Last Week—The Usual Report of "Big Crowds" and "Populists Returning to Democracy" Heralded by the Machine Press.

Wednesday, of last week, the Democrats opened the camgaign by holding public speakings at various places in the State. The reports of these rallies, as is usual, are written up to suit the Democratic press and the figures of attendance are padded. At Whiteville, Columbus county, Hon. C. M. McLean, Democratic nominee for Solicitor, Hon. John D. Bellamy, nominee for Congress, Hon. E. W. Pou and Hon. B. F. Aycock spoke. The report closes with information that enough Populists have gone back to the Democratic fold to carry the county by 300 majority.

At Newton, Catawba county, Hons. A. Leazer, Theo. F. Klutz and Lee S. Overman addressed the Democrats. From this section it is also reported that many conversions to Democracy resulted from the speeches delivered.

It is reported that six thousand people attended the Democratic rally at Madison to hear Messrs C. B. Watson, J. B. Webster and E. B. Jones. In this place the report says much good was done.

Greenville Democrats were also out to hear Hons. C. B. Aycock and Swift Galloway and the speeches had telling effect. So much so that the correspondent says that the Democrats will carry Pitt county and many Populists returned to the fold.

Rutherfordton also had the pleasure to hear Democracy champions speak of the "greatness" and "fidelity" of that party.

Speakings were also had at Kenansville, Bahama and Monroe, and from each place comes similar reports of big crowds and many conversions.

From all of the above reports victory is assured to the Democratic party, and many Populists have gone back into the party. It can be easily discerned that these reports were all prepared beforehand—ready for the press. The thousands that are reported to have attended these meetings are imaginary with the writers; and, as to the Populists returning to the Democracy, why do not the correspondents give a name or two to bear out their brazen assertion.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a report from one of the above meetings, which says:

"After extensive advertisement and much beating of tom-toms our Democratic friends (enemies) succeeded in greeting Cook and Currie here yesterday with a crowd of about three hundred and fifty, including the women and children. Not more than seventy-five people from the country heard them."

If a true report could be had from the other places no doubt the same success in getting the "crowds" to hear Democratic speakers eulogize the party as the "white metal and white man's party" would be the same as we received from Monroe.

P. S. Since the above was in type THE CAUCASIAN has received several reports of the meeting above alluded to. They will be found elsewhere in this paper and bear out our prediction that the attendance and conversions to Democracy are only imaginary with the writers.

CO-OPERATION IN CLEVELAND

Populists and Republicans Had Their Convention and Nominate a County Ticket.

The Populist and Republican county conventions of Cleveland county met in Shelby Monday, August 8th, the Populist convention meeting in Blanton's hall and the Republicans in the courthouse.

The following nominations were made by acclamation by the Populist convention: For House of Representatives, D. J. Hamrick; for Clerk of Court, J. H. Quinn; for Treasurer, J. B. Byers; Surveyor, W. P. Bean, and County Commissioner, J. A. Roberts. It was the sense of the convention that the Board of County Commissioners should be non partisan, and for that reason only one commissioner was nominated.

The convention was treated to splendid and telling speeches by Hon. Morrison Caldwell, of Concord, Populist candidate for Congress, and Hon. J. Y. Hamrick, Labor Commissioner.

The Republican county convention, after endorsing the nominations made by the Populist convention, nominated B. A. Baber for Register of Deeds and A. B. Peeler for County Commissioner.

The conventions were largely attended and great enthusiasm prevailed, and Cleveland county will give the Democrats a black eye next November.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

$400 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this department that certain parties, unknown to the Executive, on or about the night of 23d of July, 1898, did brutally murder one Joe Williams (colored); and

WHEREAS, it appears that the said parties have fled the State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said parties to to J. S. Dawson, the Sheriff of Halifax county, at the courthouse in Halifax; and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminals to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1898, and in the 123d year of our American independence.

[SEAL.] DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

By the Governor:
BAYLUS CADE,
Private Secretary.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate. For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TIRED AND DESPONDENT.

Mrs. Bolser Speaks for Many Care-worn, Complaining Women.

Women in charge of homes and care-worn, complaining people find their strength permanently established by the use of Paine's celery compound, the greatest nerve restorer and blood purifer the world has ever been blessed with. Try it, and when you go to the drug store for Paine's celery compound see that you get it.

Mrs. Bolser speaks for countless women who have suffered from aching backs, worn and tired feelings, and have been freed from pain and weakness by Paine's celery compound. Mrs. Bolser tells the story of her deliverance from invalidism in the following letters:

Mountain Junction, Tenn., Nov. 3, '94
Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Two years ago I came from Nova Scotia, and I suppose my debilitated condition was partially owing to climatic influences. I used various kinds of medicines, but continually grew weaker, until it was with difficulty that I could go up and down stairs, and in trying to walk out of doors, could go only a few steps when I would be obliged to lean against a tree or sit down. I had read frequently of Paine's celery compound and resolved to use it.

It put me on my feet again, so that I began to take courage. I used several bottles and I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude for the same. I recommend the compound to my friends far and near.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. B. BOLSER.

After two years Mrs. Bolser still praises Paine's celery compound.

St. Elmo, Tenn., June 23, '96.

Dear Sirs:—I still continued a friend and well wisher of Paine's celery compound, and have received replies from my friends of its good results on my recommendation. I wish you continued success.

Yours truly,
MRS. C. B. BOLSER.

One of the largest retail druggists in the city, whose business enables him to feel the public pulse in the matter of sickness and its cure, says, "Women are peculiarly in need of a pleasant tonic. They suffer from exhaustion, and in Paine's celery compound they find instant relief. Many families now use it, and many wives give it to their husbands when they return home at night worn out from business cares. It never fails to invigorate both the mind and the body, and is a preparation that meets a common want for a safe and beneficial tonic."

Paine's celery compound is just the remedy that suits the condition of women run down in health, with unstrung nerves, wasted bodies, and thin, vitiated blood.

THE KEELEY CURE

Do You Know What it Does?

It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

THE YARBORO HOUSE

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF

RALEIGH, N. C.,

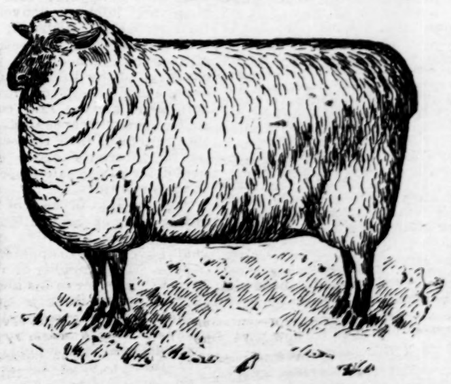
And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Reference is made to any one who visits Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES $2 AND $2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.



YOU CAN GET BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS.

THE COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and Yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of your wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM M'F'G. CO., Proprietors, - - - ELKIN, N. C.

THE

HANDY WAR BOOK.

A new book of important and authentic information and statistics on the many subjects related to the present war, such as size, population climate, commerce and resources of the islands concerned in the Spanish-American conflict, with many other facts which readers of war news should have.

PICTURES OF U. S. WAR VESSELS

And a classification and description of the various ships in Navies of Spain and America, with definitions of Naval Terms used in the press dispatches.

FINE WAR MAPS.

Of Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Havana and Harbor, and West India Islands, and a large map of the world, only 25c.

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RALEIGH, N. C., or CLINTON, N. C.

Claremont College,

HICKORY, N. C.

Best college in the South for women. A noted health resort in the mountains of Western N. C., chartered by the State. Elegant building. Faculty of 14 University men and women. Students from nearly every Southern State, also from Canada, Northern and Western States. Ten full courses of study. Home comforts. Write for catalogue.

S. P. HATTON, A. M., Ph. B., Pres.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Super-
WAKE COUNTY. } ior Court.

KATE DIXON
v.
GEORGE DIXON.

To GEORGE DIXON.—You are notified that your wife, Kate Dixon, has brought suit against you in Wake Superior Court for divorce from the bonds matrimony because of abandonment, and that the summons issued against you has been returned by the Sheriff of Wake county with this endorsement thereon, "After exercising due diligence the defendant is not to be found in this State said to be out of the State, and it is ordered that publication be made in THE CAUCASIAN, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., once a week, for six weeks, notifying you to appear at the October term, 1898 of Wake Superior Court, and plead answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, otherwise the plaintiff will apply to the Court to be allowed to prove the allegations of her complaint and judgment and decree in accordance therewith. This July 8, 1898.

D. H. YORKE,
Clerk Wake Superior Court.

A. and M. College . . . Summer School.

FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

Second Annual Session will begin July 20, 1898, and continue three weeks.

City Superintendents of the principal Graded Schools and the best colored educators of the State have been secured.

Unsurpassed facilities and opportunities.

Make previous inquiry of ticket agent for reduced railroad rates; if not granted write at once to the undersigned.

For circulars or other information, address,

PRESIDENT DUDLEY,
Greensboro, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Ada Williamson Foster, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said Ada Williamson Foster to present the same to me on or before July 1, 1899, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Ada Williamson Forster are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me.

This June 11, 1898.

OMEGA H. FOSTER,
Admr. of Ada Williamson Foster, deceased.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way. MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c., 25c., 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 6 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year. Board $8 a month. Ample opportunities for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers; 24 Instructors; 185 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial . . . College . . .

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. ANNUAL EXPENSES $90 TO $130. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. TO SECURE BOARD IN DORMITORIES, ALL FREE-TUITION APPLICANTS MUST BE MADE BEFORE AUGUST 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER,
Greensboro, N. C.

Guilford College,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Five large buildings.
Faculty of ten able teachers.
Courses of study leading to degrees.
Tuition $20 to $25.
Board and room $8 per month. In clubs $4 per month.
Total expenses for the year need not exceed $133, and can be easily reduced to $90.
Correspondence solicited.
Catalogue free.

Address,
GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,
JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, 25 pels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong, 600 boxes cures guaranteed. Buy of your druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE CLOVEN FOOT EXPOSED.

Mr. Stevens Exposes the Hypocrisy of the Railroad Lawyer Conventoin.

THE CRIME COMMITTED IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY.

Editor THE CAUCASIAN:—

Since the last Democratic State convention adjourned this writer has been expecting to see some charges cleared up and set right before the people. It has been repeatedly charged that the convention did not represent the masses of Jeffersonian Democrats, but that it was captured and controlled by men who would prefer to see Cleveland President rather than Bryan. It has also been charged that goldbugs and monopolists who did not support Bryan and silver in 1896, and some who supported either McKinley or Palmer and Buckner, were on hand as delegates helping to defeat a co-operation of the silver and anti-monopoly forces, as recommended by Bryan and the National organization.

Is this so? The people have a right to know, and they will know. There have been no positive and specific denials. The denials come by way of charging other parties with certain shortcomings. Does this answer the charge? Surely it does not, but, on the other hand, is it not an admission that a positive direct denial can not be made? The sickening conviction is coming to the masses of the Silver Democrats that the charge is true.

Is it not shameful that 140,000 silver men, who stand for Bryan and the whole Chicago platform, shall be dominated and betrayed by about 5,000 goldbugs and monopolists who are against Bryan and silver, and many of whom bolted and openly supported McKinley or Palmer and Buckner and that crowd? Yet it seems that these are the men who took complete charge of the Democratic State convention on May 26, 1898, and who now have complete control of the machinery of the party. They repudiated the policy of Bryan and committed the party to the policy of Cleveland. Bryan wanted the 140,000 Silver Democrats and the 40,000 Populists to join forces—to co-operate, which would make a sweeping victory over gold and monopoly. Cleveland wanted these silver and anti-monopoly forces kept apart so that gold and monopoly might control the State. These 5,000 Clevelandites have captured the party and carried out this goldbug policy. They have not only done this, but these Clevelandites now control the machinery of the party. Will they not use this machinery of Cleveland's till 1900 against Bryan and silver and in support of Cleveland's gold and monopoly policy?

This is shameful treason that has been committed in the name of Democracy, and this is the reason that the question is dodged and not answered. It was not thus in 1896, when by a union of the silver forces the State electoral ticket was carried for Bryan and silver over the heads of the Clevelandites.

If the charge cannot now be positively denied, if the charge is true, what may silver men expect in 1900? Will not the Clevelandites, who now control the machinery of the party, use it to try to defeat the nomination of Bryan or any true silver man? and, if he should be nominated over their heads, would they not use the machinery of the party to try to defeat him and carry the State for the nominees of the Cleveland-McKinley-Palmer and Buckner combine? Certainly they will. Some of them bolted in 1896 to try to carry the State for McKinley, and, failing by that method, they went to work to capture the machinery of the Democratic party for the same purpose in 1900. This is a question for every silver man who is earnestly opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly to think about, and seriously too.

There were some men at the recent Democratic State convention who had been so bound and who seemed so pronounced in their devotion to silver and in their opposition to monopoly, that the people thought they were sincere. But it seems that they all surrendered to the Clevelandites without even a struggle. They made no fight for their convictions, or, rather, their professed principles. Where was the editor of the News and Observer, the member of the National committee, the so-called representative of Mr. Bryan and the self-styled "Tribune of the People?" He, too, surrendered at the convention to the Clevelandites. They put him on the platform committee. They told him that he might write all the silver in the platform he wanted, but that he must not insist on carrying the plan of Bryan and Chairman Jones for winning a victory for silver. They said to him, make all the silver and anti-monopoly professions you want to, but you must surrender the only weapon of success for those professions by the same act that you declare your devotion. And the so-called "Tribune of the People" stepped into the trick. Was he fooled, or did he think he could fool the people?

Mr. Bryan foresaw, months ago, that this trick would be worked by the goldbugs and hypocrites in States where the silver sentiment was strong among the masses of the people. In an open letter in the New York Journal he warned the people that in States like North Carolina the goldbugs and monopolists would pretend to be for silver in order to get control of the conventions and the party machinery, but when in control they would refuse to do that which was necessary to win a victory for the people and good government. Did not this very thing happen at the late Democratic State convention? And did not Mr. Daniels submit to it without a fight? But the people had not been warned of this danger, for a majority of the Democratic papers refused to publish Mr. Bryan's letter containing this warning.

What does it mean? It means that the goldbugs and the pretended silver men (hypocrites) have fooled the people and have gotten complete control of the party machinery. It means that Bryan and the principles he stands for have been betrayed—that the people have been betrayed. What can the people do? Let them repudiate the traitors!

Don't silver men want success for silver? How can they win? By standing together—by co-operating against gold and monopoly, as advised by Bryan, and Chairman Jones. And if the Democratic State convention had been controlled by men who were sincere for silver and earnestly opposed to gold and monopoly, it would have followed this course.

Don't goldbugs and monopolists want to win a victory for gold and monopoly? Don't they always pursue the course that will bring them victory? Certainly! In this State they could not win by simply combining their strength, because the silver men, if united, are in a large majority; therefore, to win, they must first divide the silver men, and this is the explanation of the action of the Democratic State convention. If this is Democracy, then I do not endorse such Democracy and am out of it.

Thus we see that the goldbugs and monopolists put forth tremendous efforts (suppressing the letters of Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones) for no other purpose than to divide the silver and anti-monopoly forces. They worked this game wherever they could in the last election; they are working it even more successfully now.

There are, probably, 40,000 Populists who saved this State for Bryan and free silver in the last campaign, and that, too, under conditions that put their patriotism and devotion to principle to the severest test. These are the men whom every sincere supporter of Bryan and his principles should seek as allies. Did the Democratic State convention seek the co-operation of these men? No, but, on the other hand, it spurned the offer which the Populists had already made. What is the explanation? There are a few thousand gold and monopoly Democrats, who, acting under Cleveland's advice, tried to defeat Bryan in the last campaign and carry the State for McKinley; and these are the men who, with the hypocrites, captured the Democratic State convention and now control the machinery, and are using it to try to divide the silver and anti-monopoly forces. This is the explanation.

Does any man need further proof that the convention was not composed of sincere silver delegates? If so, I can be specific. Here, in Duplin county, at the county convention a certain Clevelandite offered a resolution condemning the last Democratic State committee for forming a co-operative electoral ticket in 1896, which was the only possible way to carry the State for Bryan and silver. Now this same Clevelandite was rewarded at the late Democratic State convention by being placed on the Democratic state committee, and the State committee is now composed of such men, because the Clevelandites controlled the convention.

Thus the 5,000 Cleveland and monopoly Democrats with the help of some hypocorites pretending to befor Bryan and silver (who, by the way, are more numerous and more dangerous than the open goldbugs), have led 140,000 silver voters again into the goldbug trap. They have succeeded in dividing the silver forces (the object aimed at) which is a victory for gold and a defeat for silver.

I believe that it is the duty of every true silver man and sincere supporter of Bryan to expose and denounce this trick of the enemy. The quicker the people repudiate these traitors the better. I hope in 1900 to see the true silver and anti-monopoly forces united. But the people must overthrow these Clevelandites and hypocrites before the silver men can be united. These men are against the Chicago platform and every economic reform that means prosperity to the people.

Remember how these monopolists and goldbugs were dumfounded and seattered with amazement when Bryan was nominated, but most of them hung on to the Democratic ship, some by voting for only a Democratic Constable perhaps, hoping to recapture her. This they have now done by deception. Now, they intend to either scuttle the ship or land her into their goldbug and monopoly harbor. One of the two they will surely do, and the honest masses of the Democratic crew cannot now prevent it, for the monopoly pirates control the machinery of the ship.

Now, one word in conclusion about the recent letter of ex Governor Jarvis, in which he attempted to construe or interpret the action of the convention. Let it be remembered that Mr. Jarvis was one of the leading opponents of co-operation at the convention. He was chairman of the committee which repudiated Bryan's plan for co-operation of all who oppose gold and monopoly. He was chairman of the committee which not only refused the proposition of the Populists for co-operation and further refused to make a counter proposition, but which also declared against considering any further proposition of any kind. Yet Mr. Jarvis says in his letter to Col. John R. Webster (than whom there is no truer silver man) that it was not intended by the State convention to prevent district and county co-operation. If it was not district and county co-operation to elect silver Congressmen and members of the Legislature &c., that the State convention refused, then pray what was it? There is no State ticket to be elected this year. The hypocrisy of this is too absurd to fool anybody. The State convention is the only body that is a unit of the national organization. The chief business before the State convention was to consider the question of co-operation as outlined and recommended by Bryan and the national organization of the party. But this convention repudiated the national organization and betrayed the people at home. Why? Because Bryan and Chairman Jones are true silver men, while the State convention was controlled by goldbugs and monopolists. Still the silver people are INVITED to vote for the canuidates of this gold and monopoly machine in the districts and counties.

Do they think the people are fools?

Yours &c.,

H. L. STEVENS.

Warsaw, July 14th,

EFFECTUAL.—Charles J. Booth, Olivewood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them most effectual in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels.

Five new yearly subscriptions and one renewal, or six new yearly subscriptions sent at one time, $5 00 we will send the "Handy War Book" FREE. Send for sample copies.

Colored Excursions to S. A. L. Park, Delaware, Va.

On account of the numerous applications for Colored Sunday School Picnics at the Seaboard Air Line Park, Delaware, Va., the Seaboard Air Line has made arrangements with the owners of the grounds, and trains may now be chartered to colored churches, Sunday schools and societies, providing they do not conflict with any other dates on which there are excursions advertiaed to Delaware Park.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place of the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the State chairman, the chairman of Congressional executive committees, and one member elected by each Congressional Convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. In case any aboye named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 7. The State convention shall elect six members of the Executive Committee at large, and may elect a State chairman or leave the State Committee to elect its own chairman, who may or may not be a member of said comittee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State committe and the State chairman shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective distriets, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, primary of the Peoples Party shall send to the County Convention three delegates, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Peoples Party candidate for Governor in 1892. But where a township is divided into precinct, ward, or other sub-division of a township then in lieu of the above each such subdivision shall send to the County Convention, one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

SEC. 4. All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all People's party primaries and conventions.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

PAYING INVESTMENT

An Advertisemt in The Caucasian Brings Good Returns—Read What a Progressive Firm Says.

CHATHAM MFG. CO.
ELKIN, N. C., May 21, 1898.

THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C:

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose new copy of ad. for this season, and will thank you to insert instead of the old.

Our last season's ad. in your paper did us much good.

Yours truly
CHATHAM MFG. CO.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hatnaway & Co, of 22½ South Broad St. Atanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

FREE LITERATURE.

The Campaign of 1900 is On.

Organization and education is the watchword. Literature is the most effective means of education. Now is the time to circulate it. For ten (10) cents in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Silver Circulator List and sent to the leading silver and reform papers in the United States, who will mail you sample copies free for distribution. You will also receive congressional speeches, pamphlets, etc., for distribution; over a hundred papers, pamphlets, speeches, etc., for only 10 cents. Get the literature for your neighborhood. Send in at once. Write your name and address plainly. Address Box A, Farmers Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and products.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on the roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debts of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

2. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

3. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

4. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

5. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and unhammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact; this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safeguards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the People's party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seinorage to carry on the war.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assemblie has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of the present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and national governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding anyone except the actual employees of said corporations from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina; but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our railroad commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FEEIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Comm ission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed, but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former term the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO
Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans Chattanooga, Nashville, AND New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	*10 19am
Ar Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 46pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 59pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 48am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*12 05pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 05am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	*11 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 52am
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Norfolk	*7 35am	*5 35pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m' Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

STATIONS	5 Passenger daily.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday
	P. M.	P. M.
W Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Lv Bests	5 40	4 00
W LaGrange*	5 49	4 09
W Falling Creek	6 00	4 20
W Kinston*	6 12	4 32
Caswell	6 21	4 41
Ar Dover	6 30	4 50
Lv Core Creek	6 42	5 02
Tuscarora	6 54	5 14
Clark's	7 00	5 20
W Newbern*	7 15	5 35
	7 25	5 45
Lv Riverdale	7 50	6 10
Croatan	7 53	6 13
Havelock	8 05	6 25
W Newport*	8 38	6 38
Wildwood	8 24	6 44
Atlantic	8 29	6 49
Ar Morehead City*	8 37	6 57
Lv	8 42	7 02
Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar M. City Depot*	8 53	7 10
	P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

| STATIONS. | 4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.